MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

30 MARCH 1981

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Good Offices Committee--The Islamic Conference good offices committee left Jidda on 30 March for Tehran, SPA reported. The previous day, Riyadh television reported that after a committee meeting spokesman Habib Chatti, Islamic Conference secretary general, said the committee will discuss an amendment to its previous proposals with Iranian and Iraqi officials. On the same day, Tehran radio's Arabic service reported that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, a member of the good offices committee, arrived in Iran and held a lengthy meeting with Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

Bani-Sadr on Peace Terms--In a 29 March interview with Tehran radio, President Bani-Sadr said Iran is "steadfast" in holding to its three conditions for a cease-fire: 1) the aggression should be investigated; 2) the solution should be based on the 1975 Algiers agreement; 3) a cease-fire should be simultaneous with the withdrawal of Iraqi forces.

Saddam Husayn Speech--Addressing a gathering in northern Iraq on 29 March, President Saddam Husayn declared that he will tell the good offices committee, due to arrive in Baghdad on 31 March, that Iraq refuses to withdraw "1 inch" before its full national and pan-Arab rights are recognized. In his speech, carried by Baghdad radio and INA, he added that Iraq's "leniency" at the beginning of the war has now been replaced by "stubbornness in defense of our martyrs' blood." He reiterated that Iraq will support the "struggler people of Arabistan" and "all nationalities and national movements" in Iran, helping them overthrow the present Iranian regime. In another speech reported by the radio, the Iraqi president said 1 million Iraqis must be ready at any time to bear arms.

Military Situation--Tehran radio reported continuing artillery battles along Iran's western fronts on 28 and 29 March. Iraqi General Command communiques carried by INA on those days reported that Iraqi planes hit targets in the Dezful region and claimed successful attacks in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Abadan and Gilan-e Gharb regions.

Iran

Assassination Attempt--Tehran radio reported on 28 March that an unsuccessful assassination attempt was made on Ayatollah Rabbani Shirazi, a member of the Council of Guardians and Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's representative in Fars Province. It added that Shirazi, who was shot in the neck, was in satisfactory condition. According to AFP, citing the newspaper ETTELA'AT, the Islamic socialist group Forqan has claimed responsibility for the attempt, which took place in Shiraz. Citing the newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, Tehran radio's Arabic service reported on 30 March that two members of Forqan were arrested on suspicion of involvement in the assassination attempt.

MIZAN Criticizes Beheshti--AFP reported that the newspaper MIZAN has called on Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti to relinquish his presidency of the Supreme Court on the grounds that holding the post is incompatible with his political affiliations. As leader of the Islamic Republican Party, Beheshti cannot be expected to impartially judge in political cases, MIZAN said.

Amir Entezam Trial--The trial of former Deputy Prime Minister 'Abbas Amir Entezam continued on 28 March, Tehran radio reported. Amir Entezam, who held his post during the government of Mehdi Bazargan, began his defense and asked that the trial be broadcast on the radio and television network.

Arms Depot Explosion--The clandestine Radio Iran alleged in a 27 March commentary that a 24 March fire at the Tehran headquarters of the Central Revolution Committee resulted when the "arms depot" there was "blown up in accordance with a previously planned program." Tehran radio had earlier reported that the fire was caused by an "electrical fault."

Qashqa'i Unrest--Radio Iran reported on 28 March that a "war" has broken out near Kazerun between revolutionary guards and tribesmen of Iran's largest nomadic tribe, the Qashqa'is. A report in ENQELAB-E ESLAMI, cited by AFP, confirmed that clashes have taken place.

Libya

Al-Qadhdhafi Speech--In a speech to a 28 March rally in Tobruk, broadcast by Tripoli radio, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi denied the presence of Soviet bases in the country. Libya cherishes its friendship with the Soviet Union, Al-Qadhdhafi went on, but will never permit foreign bases of any kind on its territory. Those like Egypt, Sudan, Saudi Arabia and Morocco that accuse Libya of harboring Soviet bases have opened their own lands to U.S. bases, the Libyan leader asserted. Noting the return to Libya of units that fought in Chad, Al-Qadhdhafi said he hopes that Libyan forces will be "completely withdrawn" from Chad "as soon as possible." Such a withdrawal could be "impeded," however, if Chad's neighbors "exploit" it, he added. Regarding Libya's relations with Egypt, Al-Qadhdhafi said that Libya is ending its "military confrontation" along the border with Egypt. Regular forces have now evacuated the Tobruk region and have been replaced by the "armed people," he said. This will not weaken Libya, he asserted, since the regular forces can return to "the previous situation" if "confrontation is imposed" on Libya. He added that a "forest" of antiaircraft missiles remains in position in the Tobruk region. Al-Qadhdhafi also rebutted charges that Libya has "lost" in international politics and stressed his country's support for the revolutionary governments in Nicaragua and Iran.

Nuclear Research--AFP, citing the Paris-based magazine AL-MUSTAQBAL, reported that during his forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi will finalize an agreement with the Soviets on the installation of a nuclear research center in Libya.

Criticism of Arab League--In a 27 March statement to the UAE newspaper AL-KHALIJ, the head of Libya'a delegation to the Arab League said that the Libyan memorandum calling for Sudan's expulsion from the Arab League was not "appropriately discussed" during the league's meetings in Tunis.

PDRY

In an interview published on 27 March by AL-KHALIJ, Deputy Prime Minister Anis Hasan Yahya said Oman "recently" staged an "air raid" against the PDRY. He also said the PDRY reserves the right to retaliate "at the appropriate time."

Afghanistan

AFP reported that in a 29 March interview with the Indian news agency PTI, Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost indicated that the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan may be stepped up if an increase in Western support for the rebels changes the situation "for the worse."

Pakistan

Carrington Visit--According to Karachi radio, British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington and Foreign Minister Agha Shahi held talks in Islamabad on 27 March during which they discussed the situation in Afghanistan, the Middle East problem and the Iran-Iraq conflict. Lord Carrington told a news conference on 28 March that Pakistan and Britain hold identical views on these issues, the radio reported.

Secret Agreement Denied--Karachi radio's English service reported on 27 March that a Foreign Office spokesman confirmed that Pakistan and the United States have been holding discussions on "certain American proposals, including military sales." He denied, however, that the two countries have concluded a "secret agreement" on such sales.

Egypt

Talks on Sinai Force--According to reports by MENA, Egyptian and U.S. representatives held talks on 28 and 29 March about the formation of a multinational force to supervise Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai. The Egyptian representative, Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Dr Usamah Al-Baz, said after the 28 March session that even if the force is not under UN auspices, this does not mean that the United Nations will have no role to play. Cairo radio reported that Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali told Finnish journalists on 28 March that some Latin American countries have expressed readiness to participate in a Sinai peacekeeping force. He said his tour of Scandinavian countries was not disappointing despite the refusal of Denmark, Norway and Finland to participate in such a force. Earlier, in an interview reported by Helsinki radio, 'Ali called for a "comprehensive" peace agreement and expressed interest in the Soviet Union's proposal for a comprehensive Middle East conference.

Agreement on Arms Purchases--Citing the weekly MAY, MENA reported that Defense Minister Lt Gen 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah has revealed that Egypt and the United States have signed a loan agreement that will enable Egypt to purchase 40 F-16 aircraft, more than 300 tanks, 10,000 armored cars, auxiliary weapons, antiarmor guided missiles and modified Hawk air defense batteries.

Israeli Project Denounced--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali has criticized the Israeli decision to dig a canal linking the Mediterranean and Dead Seas, Cairo radio reported. The decision, he said, violates the Camp David accords, the spirit of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, international law and the UN Charter and resolutions. He added that Egypt is considering the matter "very seriously."

Communists Arrested--Citing AL-JUMHIRIYAH, MENA reported that security forces have arrested 70 members of a new communist organization, 38 of whom are also members of the National Progressive Unionist Grouping.

Lebanon

During a weekend in which all monitored Lebanese radio broadcasts confirmed that the security situation in Beirut deteriorated as warring factions clashed frequently, Voice of Lebanon radio reported that the occupants of an unidentified car opened fire on the U.S. Embassy on 27 March. Meanwhile, in the south, Beirut and Voice of Hope radios reported further artillery exchanges along the border strip on 29 March. According to Jerusalem radio, Christian militia commander Maj Sa'd Haddad said in a 28 March interview that if Lebanese Army troops reach the villages of Bra'shit and Ash-Shaqra, his forces will strike at them. AFP had earlier reported that in a 27 March broadcast on Voice of Hope radio, Haddad urged the Lebanese Government forces not to deploy in the south in order to "avoid a bloodbath" and warned that his forces are capable of "annihilating" UNIFIL forces and their allies.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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MEDIATION COMMITTEE MEETS, DRAFTS PROPOSALS

29 Mar Meeting

GF292000 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Text] The meetings of the Islamic good offices committee began at the premises of the Islamic Conference Organization in Jidda today under the chairmanship of Guinea President Ahmed Sekou Toure and with the attendance of its members and Secretary General of the Islamic Conference Organization Habib Chatti.

After the first meeting of the committee Mr Habib Chatti said that the committee discussed the two countries' replies to the committee's proposals to solve the conflict. He said that the committee will continue to discuss these replies. He described the committee's suggestions as the main basis for resolving the war. He said that the replies of the two countries have been received and that the two countries have made more conditions to the committee's proposals. He said that the current committee's task is to study the situation after the proposals were delivered and after receiving the two countries' replies to them. He added that Iraq and Iran are interested in the resumption of the committee's tasks.

As to whether there is any amendment to the committee's proposals to resolve the dispute, Habib Chatti said that there is an amendment which the committee will discuss with the officials of the two countries. He expressed optimism over the next phase of the committee's task and said: There must be hard work, patience and perseverance regardless of the obstacles. He asserted that time is a basic factor for the committee in order to stop the war and resolve the differences.

Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and committee member, expressed hope over the next stage in trying to achieve a settlement between the two countries.

Draft Proposals

LD292218 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2120 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Jidda, 29 Mar (SPA)--The Islamic good offices committee this evening ended with its meetings here after formulating its proposals in the light of the replies from Iraq and Iran. Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization and official spokesman of the committee, said that the committee has asked its foreign ministers to review these proposals. He added that the committee will discuss with the leaders of both countries the ways to stop the bloodshed and that the committee will submit proposals which will narrow the gap between the view of the two belligerents. He said that members of the committee exchanged views with regard to both countries' replies and adopted appropriate views designed to decrease tension between the two countries. He reaffirmed that Iranian officials have shown total understanding and readiness to work in order to realize the hopes of the committee in finding a solution for ending the conflict.

The secretary general of the Arab League [as heard] announced that the Islamic good offices committee now has a plan which it will present to both sides as a starting point for a discussion aimed at bringing about a cease-fire. He said that stopping the fighting will create a suitable climate for resolving the dispute and will provide a suitable climate for a rapport between them. Chatti reaffirmed that signs coming from both sides indicate the acceptance of the committee's proposals.

[Riyadh SPA in Arabic at 0715 GMT on 30 March adds: The Islamic good offices committee for solving the Iraqi-Iranian conflict left Jidda this morning for Tehran on the first leg of a tour which will also take it to Baghdad. PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, a member of the committee, left for Tehran yesterday.]

KUWAIT

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON GULF SECURITY

LD281150 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0650 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] Riyadh--Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, Kuwait's foreign minister, has stressed that the security of the Gulf is the responsibility of its people, and there is no justification for a Soviet invasion or rapid American intervention in the region. The Kuwaiti foreign minister, in an interview published in today's AL-MADINAH, says Kuwait at no time suspected Soviet danger to the region and hence it does not ask for rapid protection because there is nothing there to threaten us. He added that if the subject is that of petroleum, then there has been no decision to halt its production, no one can hold on to it for food and drink, but everyone needs it to live. The Kuwaiti minister expressed his hope that the Islamic good offices committee, the nonaligned committee and the United Nations will succeed in halting the fighting taking place between the Muslim brothers in Iraq and Iran.

SOVIET 'EXPERT' DISCUSSES U.S. INTENTIONS IN GULF

LD251446 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1235 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Kuwait, 25 Mar (KUNA)--A Soviet expert on Middle Eastern affairs stated that his country welcomes Kuwait's posture, which rejects the presence of foreign forces in the strategic Arabian Gulf region. Yevgeniy Primakov, director of the Institute of Oriental Studies and member of the Soviet Academy of Science, in an interview with KUNA, praised the Kuwaiti posture. He stated that Moscow's posture vis-a-vis foreign military presence in the strategic region of the world is known and was clear in the proposals made public by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev last year in India, and which he repeated at the 26th CPSU Congress last February. Brezhnev's proposals call for the withdrawal of foreign forces, declaring the region neutral, together with guarantees made to ensure the flow of oil to the rest of the world.

Primakov accused the United States of obstructing any agreement on this and the Afghan issue because the United States placed what it usually describes as the expansion and growth of the Soviet threat at the head of its foreign policy.

Primakov stated that Moscow has shown its readiness to discuss both the Afghan crisis and the situation in the Gulf together according to the declarations of the Soviet leader. However, the Soviet expert pointed out, the United States has shown reservations about the Soviet proposals with the purpose of creating justifications for a military presence in the region. In this connection he noted the statements made by American officials, especially by American Secretary of State Alexander Haig, in which they declared that the subject which occupied the top of the foreign policy list will be confronting the Soviet Union. Primakov stated that there is an American trend to postpone the settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute for the benefit of mobilizing all forces in the Middle East region to confront the Soviet Union.

PDRY

'ALI NASIR ATTACKS U.S. POLICIES, URGES UNITY

LD290952 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 28 Mar 81 EA

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Assembly and of the Council of Ministers, has stressed that the YSP considers the conclusion of agreements between Oman, Somalia and Egypt, on the one hand, and the United States, on the other, which enable the positioning of American forces in the territory of these countries, as a great threat to the security and sovereignty of the region.

He said that the imperialists, by escalating tension, are seeking to create circumstances for military intervention with the aim of occupying oil wells in the region and strangling the liberation movement of the peoples of this region.

In an article published today by ATH-THAWRI newspaper, organ of the Central Committee of the YSP, Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said: The Camp David conspiracy is still the basic link in the policy aimed at striking at the Arab national liberation movement. He condemned the methods which imperialism resorts to fulfill its aims, which include acts of sabotage, political and economic pressure, the backing of counterrevolutionary elements and the kindling of religious and denominational disputes. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad stressed the need to strengthen and reinforce the struggle to thwart the imperialist conspiracies in the present international circumstances [words indistinct]. He also stressed the importance of reinforcing relations with the progressive Arab states and the socialist states, headed by the Soviet Union.

He pointed out that Democratic Yemen would in the future follow the efforts of the Arab states to find more effective means for thwarting the conspiracies being hatched against them.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad stressed that the achievement of the unity of the Yemeni people would become a colossal incentive for social progress and that this noble issue could not be solved unless we avoided taking the emotional and selfish view of it. He warned that the imperialist and reactionary forces would continue to plant obstacles in the way of fulfilling this wish.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad spoke about the international situation and pointed out the achievements that had been made at the economic level. He said: The amended second 5-year plan is regarded as a new phase in developing the economic planning whose fulfillment demands the mobilization of resources and potentials.

He stressed that the consolidation of the progressive regime in Democratic Yemen is conditional on raising the level of the prosperity of the masses. In this connection, he praised [words indistinct] the states of the socialist camp, headed by the Soviet Union for achieving good results in the field of development. He emphasized the importance of strengthening the role of the YSP in society to develop the revolutionary process and confront the imperialist conspiracies. This demands work for consolidating the ideological unity of the party. He pointed out that the events of 25 and 26 July 1978 constituted a strong impetus for stimulating the day-to-day work of the party. He stressed that the party is today witnessing the increasing success of the process of achieving an ideological, political and organizational unity.

AL-KHALIJ INTERVIEWS DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

GF281837 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 27 Mar 81 p 6

[Report on exclusive interview granted to AL-KHALIJ by PDRY Deputy Prime Minister Anis Hasan Yahya in Kuwait--date not given]

[Text] The PDRY has threatened to retaliate against the Omani air raid, which the PDRY announced that it had been subjected to recently.

PDRY Deputy Prime Minister Anis Hasan Yahya told AL-KHALIJ that the PDRY reserves the right to return the Omani air raid at the appropriate time. He reiterated his country's condemnation of the agreement on military bases and facilities that Oman has signed with the United States. He also asserted his country's reservation over Oman's membership in the Gulf Cooperation Council.

He said, however, that this reservation will not affect cooperation between his country and the Gulf states and that these relations will positively continue for the benefit of their people. He said that these relations are not affected by an outgoing or incoming chairman of the Supreme People's Council in Aden, because foreign and domestic policies in Yemen are put forward by the ruling YSP.

The PDRY official was answering a question on the effect that the absence of former Chairman of the Supreme People's Council 'Abd al-Fattah 'Ismal'il had on developing relations between Aden and the Gulf states.

He stressed his country's readiness to restore relations with Iraq to their former state. He refrained from answering a question on the nature of the accusations that former Foreign Affairs Minister Muhammad Salih Muti' was charged with and the details of the incident that led to his death. He said that the YSP has not yet decided to make an announcement on this issue. He affirmed that PDRY-YAR relations are currently passing through their best state and that the PDRY will not remain silent if the people in the YAR or PDRY are subjected to foreign aggression.

YAR

VISITING DPRK VICE MINISTER HOLDS TALKS 25 MAR

JN252032 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] A session of talks was held at the Foreign Ministry this morning between the YAR and the DPRK. The YAR side to the talks was headed by Brother Ahmad Muhammad al-'Iryani, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Political Department, while the DPRK side was headed by Kim Chae-pong, vice minister of the DPRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Cordial speeches were exchanged at the beginning of the meeting. Brother Ahmad Muhammad 'Iryani stressed the strong relations of friendship between the two friendly peoples. He also praised the relations that exist between the two countries.

The DPRK vice foreign minister expressed thanks for the warm welcome he and the delegation accompanying him were given. He stressed that these meetings contribute to the expansion of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. He added: The DPRK people are proud of the Yemeni people's friendship and attaches importance to the Yemeni people's struggle for the construction of a modern Yemen. He also expressed admiration for the polical, economic and cultural achievments scored under the leadership of Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces. He praised the efforts to achieve unity between the two parts of Yemen.

During this session the two sides discussed bilateral relations, the international situation and the possibility of developing relations of friendship and cooperation between the two friendly countries.

TALKS WITH U.S. HELD ON SINAI MULTINATIONAL FORCE

NC282015 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1755 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] Cairo, 28 Mar (MENA)--The second session of talks for a multinational force to be stationed in the buffer zone between Egypt and Israel following the complete Israeli withdrawal from Sinai was held tonight. The Egyptian side was led by Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Usamah al-Baz and the U.S. side by Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Michael Sterner. The evening session lasted about 90 minutes.

Ambassador Usamah al-Baz later described the talks as most constructive and said that the two sides agreed on the majoirty of the questions under discussion. The talks have not yet dealt with the participation of specific states in this force, but the two sides have no objection to the participation of any state in this force.

Answering a question whether the formation of a multinational force means excluding the United Nations from this operation, the Egyptian foreign under secretary said: If the United Nations is unable to form its force this does not mean that the UN role is over.

Answering another question on whether the multinational force will be a temporary or permanent force, Dr Usamah al-Baz explained that the force cannot be termed as temporary or permanent because everything will be done in accordance with the peace treaty. He affirmed that Egypt will respect all its commitments in accordance with this treaty.

Head of the U.S. delegation Michael Sterner was asked about the number of the forces which will take part in this force. He said: This subject was not discussed yet, since it was not fundamental.

Asked whether the United States will definitely take part in this force, the head of the U.S. delegation said: The United States is prepared to take part in this force, if such participation will help in its formation.

Meanwhile, MENA has learned that several states have actually expressed their readiness in principle to take part in this force contributing to the establishment of peace in the Middle East, particularly since the formation of a UN force will face certain difficulties.

The last session of the first round of talks will be held Sunday morning, after which the U.S. delegation will leave for Israel.

'ALI COMMENTS ON PURPOSE OF HAIG'S COMING VISIT

NC281909 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] Answering a question by our reporter on the importance of the coming visit by the U.S. secretary of state to Egypt, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said in Helsinki today: This visit is of particular significance because it will be the first by a high-level official in the new U.S. administration. The visit aims at learning the views of the states of the area regarding the resumption of the peace process on the basis of the Camp David agreements. Kamal Hasan 'Ali added that the talks with the U.S. secretary of state will deal with the strategic situation in the area and the facilities which Egypt can give to help the Arab countries, particularly the facilities at the Red Sea base of Ra's Banas. The talks will also deal with the U.S. arms supplies to Egypt and U.S. assistance to Egypt in all spheres.

DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON ARMS DEAL WITH U.S.

NC300818 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0738 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] Cairo, 29 Mar [as received] (MENA)--Egyptian Defense Minister Lt Gen 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah has stated that Egypt has signed a contract with the United States for the purchase of a 40 F-16 planes and more than 300 tanks and 10,000 armored cars in addition to auxiliary weapons, antiarmor guided missiles and modified Hawk air defense batteries.

In a statement published by the newspaper MAY today, Abu Ghazalah says that this loan agreement expires at the end of 1983.

Lieutenant General Abu Ghazalah adds: The United States offered us F-15 planes, but every F-15 costs $76 million. Therefore we chose the F-16 because the current $1.5 billion is restricted and because we need them.

GHAZALAH REPORTS MILITARY COOPERATION WITH SUDAN

NC300913 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0730 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] Cairo, 30 Mar (MENA)--Defense Minister Lt Gen 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah has stated that there is, at present, an Egyptian military mission in Sudan for training and that Egypt is supplying Sudan with much of its ammunition and arms requirements.

Abu Ghazalah says that President Anwar as-Sadat recently ordered that Sudan be supplied with certain arms and equipment. He adds: We also have joint plans and an operational organization which gives Sudan sufficient security against any possible threat, whether from the eastern front or from the western front.

In a statement published by the newspaper MAY today, Lieutenant General Abu Ghazalah says that there is coordination between Egypt and Sudan regarding the situation in Chad and the possible developments there. Furthermore, he adds, there is full planning regarding the question of urgent assistance, whether through direct military action or through supplies. He points out that a plan exists and is ready.

Referring to the question of Egyptian-Saudi rapprochement, Lieutenant General Abu Ghazalah says that the United States should help promote rapprochement between Egypt and the Arab Gulf states. The United States itself, he adds, is hoping for Arab rapport because the presence of a power in the region facing the Soviet Union would be in the interests of the United States.

GHALI VIEWS AFRICAN TOUR, CURRENT MIDEAST ISSUES

NC292012 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Cairo, 29 Mar (MENA)--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that during his meetings today with Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri in Khartoum he conveyed a message from President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat to the Sudanese president. Dr Ghali added that the meeting dealt with relations between the two countries as well as Egyptian and Sudanese policies in Africa and the need to expedite integration between the two countries.

In a press conference held tonight after his return from a tour which included Kenya, Somalia and the Sudan, Dr Ghali described his talks with President Numayri as constructive and affirmed that there was never any rift between Egypt and Sudan, since the Egyptian Embassy in the Sudan and the Sudanese Embassy in Egypt were still there, and that it has only been decided to exchange ambassadors.

To a question on his talks with President Numayri concerning the Chadian issue, the minister of state for foreign affairs noted that their meeting dealt with the instability in Africa stemming from the presence of the Libyan forces in Chad.

Dr Ghali said he did not believe a Libyan attack against the Sudan is imminent. He added, however, that the Libyan forces are creating an unstable situation.

Dr Ghali affirmed that the stance of Egypt and the Sudan with regard to the Chadian issue is one of noninterferance in Chad's internal affairs and that any measures concerning this issue will be taken through the OAU. In this respect, Dr Ghali noted that during his meeting with President Numayri he discussed the coordination of Egyptian-Sudanese policies with regard to the forthcoming African summit. Dr Ghali added that the conference, which will be held in Nairobi, will discuss Libyan presence in Chad, because this presence contradicts the resolutions of the African summit which was held last June.

Dr Ghali once again denied reports that Egypt has granted arms to bolster Hissein Habre's forces in Chad. He added that Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali had earlier denied these reports.

Dr Ghali explained that his discussions with the foreign ministers of Kenya, Somalia and Sudan had been constructive. He also noted his discussions with Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre and his visit to the refugees in Somalia.

On a question concerning Sudan's mediation to resolve the differences between Egypt and Ethiopia, Dr Ghali said that there are no differences between Egypt and Ethiopia and that there are commercial and diplomatic relations between them. He added that talks had been previously held with Ethiopia's foreign minister.

Dr Ghali denied the presence of any Egyptian troops or weapons in Iraq, adding that we want a peaceful solution of this conflict.

The minister of state for foreign affairs affirmed that Arab solidarity will be restored sooner or later and that the differences center only on the means and not the aim.

Dr Ghali then answered a question related to the formation of a peacekeeping force in the Sinai and the discussions being held in this respect, saying: We will first ask the United Nations to send these troops--and we do have the right to put such a request to the United Nations. However, should the United Nations fail to carry out its task, then we will request a multinational force. He added that we still have 12 months to go before we reach this point and that the head of the Egyptian delegation at the United Nations is holding discussions with the UN Security Council members concerning the formation of a UN force in Egypt.

The minister of state for foreign affairs noted U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's forthcoming visit to Egypt, saying that this visit will provide an opportunity for Haig to get acquainted with the region and explain the viewpoint of the new U.S. administration in order to maintain the momentum for peace.

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES MASSES DURING NORTHERN TOUR

Nineveh, Mosul Speeches

JN271844 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1725 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] Mosul, northern Iraq, 27 Mar (INA)--President Saddam Husayn has reiterated that Iraq adheres to its pan-Arab and national rights and that it is not prepared to withdraw a single inch unless Iran recognizes these rights.

Addressing the Nineveh masses here today, Presdient Saddam Husayn said that rights that cannot be obtained by peace can be obtained by the gun. He added: We have raised this slogan for quite a long time with regard to our rights in Palestine. It behooves us to implement this slogan with regard to our Iraqi national rights or to the Arab nation's rights. We are capable of wresting these rights by means of the gun when the course of politics fails to wrest them.

President Saddam Husayn asserted that Iraq will never retreat from this decision, adding that it is based on the great Iraqi people's will as well as on the warm blood of our great men who are fighting in the forefront of the Iraqi people.

President Saddam Husayn stressed that Iraq is capable of defeating the largest army in the world should this army advance to occupy Iraq or to intimidate the people of Iraq. He added: If any oppressive force in the world thinks of mobilizing a million people to occupy Iraq, we will mobilize two million. If they mobilize men, Iraq will mobilize men, children and women to fight them. He said that the Persian enemies were driven by illusions when they imagined that they could defeat Iraq, intimidate Iraq and occupy it. He warned that after 7 months of fighting, the Iraqi people have once again returned to the march of civilization and are again practicing their historical role in the pan-Arab and national building and in building lofty and mighty Iraq.

In his address before the Mosul masses, President Saddam Husayn said that there is no power on earth capable of keeping Iraq from practicing its role in defending its national rights in struggling for the sake of the Arab nation and in building the lofty and victorious Iraq.

He said that Iraq alone determines its position and that of the Iraqis under the sun. Iraq alone determines the Iraqis' course and principles. He added that Iraq has placed itself in the service of the Arab nation in all fields and domains; Iraq also took to arms in defense of the usurped Arab rights everywhere. President Saddam Husayn ridiculed the Persian enemy's perception that Iraq's call for peace emanates from anxiety and fear. He added that the past months, during which the Iraqi Army threw its weight into battle with valor and steadfastness, have demonstrated that we are not afraid of the future. All we have sought and continue to seek is our rights. We are not after the rights or land of others.

President Saddam Husayn exposed the contradictory stands adopted by the Iranian regime on the international efforts exerted to end the war. He said that at the same time they race into negotiations with the United States on the issue of releasing the hostages, the Iranians pretend to adopt a firm stand on the war with Iraq on the pretext that they are adhering to a legal opinion issued by Khomeyni when he boasted he would make of Iraq an estate subservient to Iran.

The president asked how the Iranian regime can ignore the legal opinion of Khomeyni, who regards the United States as the archsatan, and reach an agreement with the United States to release the hostages and rectify relations when the regime pretends to adhere to Khomeyni's legal opinion on Iraq. He said that these excuses and deception have no effect on the Iraqis and that there is no way to influence the Iraqis in any place or any strata of Iraqi society.

President Saddam Husayn stressed that all of them--the source of the legal opinion and those who listen to him--must understand that there is no retreating from Iraq's national and patriotic rights. He said that we will wrest our rights with the arms of the fighters in the battlefront from the eyes of he who does not recognize our rights peacefully.

President Saddam Husayn recalled what he had declared in Mosul a year ago in reply to the threats by Iranian President Bani-Sadr to the effect that there is no power on earth capable of occupying a single inch of Iraq. He said that the big and the superpowers may be able to strike at the Iraqi people with nuclear bombs, but with conventional forces they cannot occupy a single inch of Iraq so long as there is one Iraqi alive. He said that the facts of war clearly confirm that the Iraqi people are as great today as they have been throughout history. The Iraqi people, President Saddam Husayn said, are heroes today just as they have been in other bright eras of their history.

Tall 'Afar Speech

JN291643 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Mar (INA)--President Saddam Husayn has declared that the Iraqis refuse to withdraw one inch before their full national and pan-Arab rights are recognized. Addressing the masses of Tall 'Afar in northern Iraq, President Saddam Husayn said that Iraq will convey this to the good offices committee due in Baghdad next Tuesday. He added that the Iraqis will continue fighting until the enemy submits to our rights and, with God's help, until the rotten and charlatan regime in Iran is eliminated.

President Saddam Husayn declared that Iraq will give every means of support and every potential to our brothers, the sons of the struggler people of Arabistan, until they can assert their full will to determine their own fate. He said: We will give every means of support to all nationalities and national movements in Iran to enable them to eliminate the backward and suspect regime in Iran and so that the Iranian peoples will bring about a regime with which we can agree.

President Saddam Husayn asserted that the sons of great Iraq confirmed to the entire world that after 7 months of fighting they are stronger, more determined and more committed to the right and will fight until they enemy submits to their full rights. He said that the Iraqi people are building and are fighting with honor and with new will and new spirit--the spirit of the great July revolution and the spirit of Iraq's glorious history and that of the Arab nation.

President Saddam Husayn added that the enemy will inevitably listen to the sound of guns and will see the new facts on the front today or after 1 month or after 1 year and, with God's help, he will submit.

President Saddam Husayn said: Our policy dictates that we must have 1 million well-trained Iraqis equipped with the most modern arms in the world. This is in addition to the manufacturing [tasni'] of arms locally. He added: This policy renders us capable of retaliating with the force of arms should any aggressor try to attack Syria or Egypt or Jordan or Algeria or any Arab state.

President Saddam Husayn was inspecting the villages and peasants of Nineveh Governorate. He walked a long distance on foot, for cars cannot move on the flooded farm roads.

During his tour President Saddam Husayn visited the families of innocent martyrs and fighters. He asked about their social conditions and morale in the wake of the victories our hero fighters are scoring on the frontlines.

President Saddam Husayn told the peasants of one of the villages that there is a great hope that those who are liberating the Arab land on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland can liberate the rest of the occupied Arab territories. President Saddam Husayn also visited the family of Yunis as-Sib'awi, who was martyred in 1942.

Further Details

JN292105 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Speech by President Saddam Husayn to "the masses of Tall 'Afar" in northern Iraq on 29 March--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Brothers, the sons of great Iraq: You have confirmed to the entire world and to your enemy that after 7 months of fighting you are stronger, more determined and more committed to justice and will fight until your enemy submits to your full rights. These are the great Iraqi people in Tall 'Afar, in Nineveh Governorate, Basra, Najaf and everywhere. These are the great Iraqi people and the new people who are building and fighting. They are building with efficiency and fighting with honor. They are building with the Iraqis' new will and are fighting with the Iraqis' new spirit, the spirit of the great July revolution, and with the spirit of Iraq's glorious history and that of the Arab nation.

Brothers, the enemy will inevitably listen to the sound of guns and will see the new facts on the front today, or after 1 month or after 1 year and, with God's help, he will submit to your strong will, which is the will of all glorious history. Therefore, brothers, we will clearly tell the good offices committee, which will arrive in Baghdad next Tuesday, to inform the Tehran rulers that the Iraqis refuse to withdraw one inch before our full national and pan-Arab rights are recognized. We will also tell them that the leniency we entertained at the beginning of the war has been replaced by Iraqi stubborness in defense of our martyrs' blood. We will tell them on your behalf that the Iraqis will continue fighting until our enemy submits to our rights and, with God's help, until the men of the rotten and charlatan regime who call themselves men of Qom in Iran are eliminated.

We declare from this place, brothers, on behalf of the great Iraqi people that we will give every means of support and every potential to our brothers, the sons of the struggling people of Arabistan, until they can assert their full will to determine their own fate. We will also give every means of support to all nationalities and national movements in Iran to enable them to eliminate the backward, suspect and hireling regime in Iran and so that the Iranian peoples will bring about a regime with which we can agree.

Other Speeches

JN292105 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Excerpt] In a speech to the Sinjar District people during his visit to the district, President Saddam Husayn asserted that the great Iraqi people are capable of fighting and at the same time of building the new Iraq and of participating in defending the Arab nation's rights when need arises. The Iraqi people, the president added, are capable of repulsing the aggression against their national borders. Thousands of the sons of Sinjar expressed pride and appreciation to the president for his repeated visits asking about the citizens' conditions. They asserted their constant readiness to defend the soil of the homeland and the revolution's gains.

Addressing the masses of the ('Atiqah) subdistrict, President Saddam Husayn said: Out of the 14 million Iraqi citizens, we want 1 million to be ready at any time to bear arms in defense of sovereignty and the homeland and to teach a lesson to anyone who tries to attack Iraq's sovereignty.

His excellency added: This is a part of our policy. It dictates that we must have 1 million well-trained Iraqis equipped with the most modern arms in the world. This is in addition to the manufacturing of arms locally. The president explained that his policy will enable us to retaliate with the force of arms should any aggressor try to attack Syria or Egypt or Jordan or Algeria or any Arab state.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES 27-29 MAR

Communique No 288

JN271647 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1620 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Mar (INA)--During their activities last night and today, our armed forces killed 34 Iranians and destroyed 3 infantry positions, 1 tank and 1 armored personnel carrier. Communique No 288 issued by the Armed Forces General Command today said that battles took place in various sectors. This following is the text of the communique:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our armed forces' activities last night and today resulted in the following:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Nine of the charlatan Khomeyni guards were killed in the Nowsud area.
B. Three were killed and two infantry positions were destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area.
C. Three were killed in the Gilan-e Gharb area.
D. Two were killed in the Mehran area.
E. Three were killed and two vehicles, one loaded with hardware, were destroyed in the Dezful area.
F. Two were killed and one vehicle was destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area.
G. Our units pounded enemy positions and personnel in the Abadan area with artillery and mortars. Our units killed 12 Iranians and destroyed 1 infantry position, 1 tank, 1 armored personnel carrier 1 gun, 1 observation post and 2 stockpiles of hardware.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 34 dead, 3 infantry positions, 1 tank, 1 armored personnel carrier, 3 vehicles, 1 gun, 1 observation post and 2 stockpiles of hardware.

II. It has been ascertained that the enemy losses in personnel on 20 March 1981 in the Khafajiyah area were 118 in addition to what was announced on that day.

III. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Six martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One vehicle was damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 27 March 1981

Communique No 289

JN281706 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1645 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Mar (INA)--Iraqi planes attacked enemy military installations in the Dezful region today, scoring direct hits before returning safely to base. Communique No 289 issued by the Armed Forces General Command this evening said that the known Iranian enemy losses last night and today were 121 dead, 3 infantry positions, 1 tank, 2 armored personnel carriers, 2 vehicles, 1 field gun and 2 observation posts. The following is the text of Communique No 289:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant armed forces continued to pound the racist Persian enemy in the operations sectors. The following are the results of the military activities last night and today:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. An enemy troop concentration was sighted in the Nowsud region. Our units opened up on it with artillery and mortar fire, killing 24.
B. Six were killed and three infantry positions were destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
C. One of our forces clashed with a group of enemy troops in the Gilan-e Gharb region and forced it to flee after having sustained 32 dead; the bodies are still on the battlefield. Our units also pounded with various weapons an enemy concentration in the same region and forced it to flee, leaving behind 27 dead and 1 destroyed tank.
D. Two were killed opposite our positions in the Sayf Sa'd region.
E. One vehicle was destroyed in the Mehran region.
F. One was killed in the Dezful region.
G. Ten were killed and one field gun and one observation post were destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region.
H. Two armored personnel carriers, one vehicle and one observation post were destroyed in the Ahvaz region.
I. Our forces pounded enemy troop concentrations in the Abadan region and forced them to flee, killing 19 troops.
J. Today our planes attacked enemy military installations in the Dezful region, scoring direct hits before returning safely to base.

Thus, overall known enemy losses amount to 121 dead, 3 infantry positions, 1 tank, 2 armored personnel carriers, 2 vehicles, 1 field gun and 2 observation posts.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Four martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Two vehicles were damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 28 March 1981

Communique No 290

JN291638 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1615 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Mar (INA)--During their activities last night and today, the Iraqi Armed Forces killed 51 Iranians and destroyed 2 infantry positions, 2 armored personnel carriers, 5 vehicles, 1 observation post and 2 stockpiles of hardware. The following is the text of Communique No 290 issued by the Armed Forces General Command tonight:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The following are the results of our armed forces' military activities last night and today:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. An enemy troop concentration was sighted in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region. Our forces attacked the concentration with various weapons, forcing it to flee after sustaining 17 dead.
B. Five were killed in the Gilan-e Gharb area.
C. Six were killed and one observation post was destroyed opposite our positions in Sayf Sa'd.
D. One was killed in the Mehran area.
E. Two were killed and one vehicle loaded with hardware was destroyed in the Dezful area.
F. Three were killed and one vehicle was destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area.

G. One was killed in the Ahvaz area.
H. Our units attacked enemy troops and positions in the Abadan area, inflicting the following losses: 16 dead, 2 infantry positions, 2 armored personnel carriers, 3 vehicles, 1 excavator and 2 stockpiles of hardware.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 51 dead, 2 infantry positions, 2 armored personnel carriers, 5 vehicles, 1 excavator, 1 observation post and 2 stockpiles of hardware.

II. Our Losses:

A. In personnel: 19 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Two vehicles and one armored car were damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 29 March 1981

REASONS FOR IRAN'S REJECTION OF CEASE-FIRE LISTED

NC281701 Baghdad in Persian to Iran 0600 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] Tehran's impostors now see themselves in a dangerous deadlock. These are the same persons who claimed to the Iranians that not only can they occupy Baghdad, but they can dominate the world under the leadership of an anile old impostor who calls himself "imam." However, they were even unable to guard Iran's own territory and are not now prepared to stop the war for various reasons, the most important of which is the contrariety which can be seen in their lies, threats and defeat. But other reasons which force them to continue the war are as follows:

1. From the point of view of Khomeyni and of his clique, stopping the war means that the Iranian Army will start preparing itself to settle accounts with them and to destroy them.
2. The continuation of the war for them is the best opportunity they have to tire and weaken the army and to destroy the army's best commanders, officers and NCO's so that the army will finally weaken and be unable to threaten and overthrow the regime of this clique.
3. The continuation of the war is the best pretext to crush patriotic and brave people who are concerned about the interests of Iran's deprived people, since these patriots can be removed on the pretext of cooperating with the enemy in the same way the hostage issue was used to purge individuals and parties opposed to the regime.
4. The continuation of the war grants the opportunity to those in the ruling party fighting for power to put their affairs in order and to purge their friends.
5. The continuation of the war delays the explosion of large economic and social difficulties as well as the process of settling accounts by the Iranian people. The continuation of the war does not affect the ruling clique, because, in addition to the spoils and bribes which they are now using, they are also involved in an arms' trade in the black market. An example of this can be seen in the person of bearded Rafsanjani who is known as an arms merchant in the black market.

Yes, dear Iranian listeners, these and other reasons are what keep Khomeyni's treacherous clique from accepting a cease-fire on various empty excuses. Now it is the Iranian people who should insist on their determination by relying on their destiny-making position, since Iraq wants a cease-fire because it feels a responsibility toward the deprived Iranian people but, at the same time, it enjoys a strong position and can not only defend its present positions but also advance toward other positions and other towns in Iran. If the Tehran rulers ignore the efforts made toward a cease-fire, this is exactly what Iraq will do.

AL-HUSS CONDEMNS ALLEN STATEMENT ON ISRAELI RAIDS

NC291934 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Text] The statements made by Richard Allen, the U.S. presidential adviser for national security affairs, in which he said that the Israeli attacks on Lebanon are justified, caused a number of reactions today.

In an interview with the press news agency [wikalat al-anba' as-sahafiyah] [former] Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss said: If this is the mentality which dominates the policy of the new U.S. administration and its approach, then goodby to their justice, fairness and initiatives.

Prime Minister al-Huss described Allen's views as a call for the introduction of the law of the jungle in international relations. He affirmed that Israel has exercised all types of oppression and savage terrorism against the Palestinians and is carrying out the same policy against the sons of southern Lebanon. Prime Minister al-Huss recalled that the international community has repeatedly condemned the Israeli aggressions against Lebanon in resolutions issued by the United Nations and the Security Council and in stances adopted by the nonaligned states, the Islamic states and others.

Israel, on the other hand, today welcomed the statements of the U.S. official.

BEIRUT CLASHES, ATTACK ON U.S. EMBASSY REPORTED

NC280602 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] The exchange of machinegun and rocket fire intensified on the Al-Barjawi-Muhammad al-Zhut axes in the capital at 0630 today. The heavy exchange of fire is continuing. The roads are precarious because of shrapnel and missiles.

There has been a continuous exchange of gunfire along the axes of the capital throughout the night. The shooting continued, heavy at times and intermittent at others, until this morning, particularly in the areas of Al-Barjawi, Sodeco and the commercial markets.

Clashes were resumed in Al-Barjawi shortly after midnight between the positions of the Lebanese Army and elements of the Palestinian Liberation Army. Machineguns and rockets were used during the clashes, which continued until late at night.

In the meantime, there was an exchange of gunfire along the contact lines in Bishara al-Khuri street, the Gaumont palace and the empire. Sniper fire was directed at the residential quarters in Al-Ashrafiyah and Sasin Square.

At 0630 today, the exchange of gunfire intensified in the Al-Barjawi-Muhammad al-Zhut area among the army positions on the one side and Palestinian infiltrators and the Palestinian Liberation Army positions on the other. The exchange of gunfire, sometimes heavy and sometimes intermittent, is continuing. The roads in the opposite direction and those leading into the areas of gunfire have been cut off since yesterday.

In the western part of Beirut, an unidentified car passed near the U.S. Embassy at 2215 yesterday. The occupants of the car opened fire on the embassy, causing no casualties. This is the second time in a week that fire was opened on the embassy in such a way.

The exchange of gunfire in the southern suburb of Beirut continued throughout the night. Sniper fire was concentrated on the vegetables market in Ash-Shiyah. This was followed by a clash near As-Sufayr gasoline station, during which heavy weapons were used. Members of the Amal movement have been put on the alert. It has been reported that a young man was killed and another was wounded in Al-Manshiyah quarter.

Agreement was reached after 2000 yesterday on the entry of an Arab Deterrent Force [ADF] unit into the (Concodi) area. It is hoped that an understanding will be reached today on the withdrawal of the gunmen and the deployment of ADF patrols in the streets.

AL-WAZZAN VIEWS SECURITY ISSUES, HADDAD THREATS

NC291925 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Text] The security services have continued to carry out the measures which could consolidate security and relaxation, while the presidential palace witnessed a series of contacts for the same purpose, most significant of which was the meeting which President Sarkis held with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan. The meeting began at 1000 and continued until 1245 today. Arab Deterrent Forces Commander Brig Gen Sami al-Khatib attended part of this meeting.

After the meeting, Prime Minister al-Wazaan made the following statement: I met with his excellency the president to discuss the general situation, particularly the developments in the security situation and the quiet which prevailed in all areas today. We are trying to consolidate this state of calm through continuous contacts. While we must laud the patriotic spirit which was manifested among the citizens in Ba'labakk, who reaffirmed their unity and national nobility, we also laud the cooperation of the parties concerned to ensure calm in Beirut, hoping that this will continue in order to frustrate the plans to cause a flareup which only serves the enemies of Lebanon's unity and Israel's aims.

Regarding the dispatch of the army to the south, the prime minister said: The arrangements which have been made provide for the dispatch of the army to the UNIFIL area in the first stage in implementation of Resolution 425. Consultations are underway to accomplish this move after Lebanon has equipped the necessary force.

Regarding Sa'd Haddad's threats, Prime Minster al-Wazzan said: We pay no attention to these threats, particularly since the United Nations, which condemned his aggressions, is aware that the so-called fait accompli forces have no connection with the legitimate authority but rather cooperate with the Israeli enemy.

HADDAD SPEECH ATTACKS SYRIA, OFFICIALS, SUNNIS

NC291500 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1010 GMT 29 Mar 81

[29 March speech by free Lebanon Commander Maj Sa'd Haddad--place not specified; live or recorded--speech preceded and followed by Lebanese national anthem]

[Text] My brother Lebanese: On this nice sunny day today we wanted to speak to you about some simple points that are known to all of you; but, there is no harm done if they are repeated so that maybe they will enter your hearts.

We will start: A few days ago, Hafiz al-Asad thought that he had become the genius of his times; he also thought that the entire world had become stupid. He followed the method of Umm Kalthum [female Arab singer] and spoke to us for several hours about trivial things. He repeated himself because it has become customary for the president that he should speak at length.

In any event, it was a waste of time for one to sit for 2 or 3 hours to listen to his prattle. However, there may be simple people who might be misled by and believe in what Hafiz al-Asad says. In any event, we are not aiming to defend Jordan because Jordan has a king, a government and thinkers and has been eloquently replying to Al-Asad with facts and proofs; this has troubled Al-Asad and he cannot control it.

Al-Asad is trying to incite the people against the king while today really, in the Arab countries, there are few leaders who can depend on a popular base; the king is of one of those few. How can the Jordanian people believe Al-Asad's lies while Hafiz al-Asad is engaged in a mass extermination of the sons of the Sunni community in Syria?

Then came exchanges in accusations, such as: One has sold the [West] Bank, the other has sold the Golan and the other has sold Sinai. I believe that there is some truth in these things and Hafiz al-Asad has not succeeded in denying the accusation of selling the Golan. The only thing that was left for him to do was to dig 'Abd an-Nasir from his grave and to accuse him of selling the Sinai.

In any event, Hafiz al-Asad has charged Jordan with opening its borders to the saboteurs and has said that the Syrian borders were open to sabotage. I challenge Hafiz al-Asad to tell us of one sabotage operation that proceeded from Syria toward the golan.

What is worse than this is that the hired newspapers have begun to propagandize for him by saying that he has opened his borders and is asking Jordan to open its borders. We would love to see this burden distributed to all, so that maybe it will be less of a burden in Lebanon and southern Lebanon. However, why the lies and hypocricy? When will the rulers of the Arabs speak the truth and be frank? Maybe after 1 million years; God only knows.

In any event, my advice to them is that so long as they continue to follow the method of lies, hypocricy and demagogy, they will continue to remain for hundreds of years behind the caravan of civilization and will be unable to keep up with modern states. All the weapons, ammunition and Soviet military experts and so on and so forth they have will not be able to make civilized people of them, because they are not civilized people.

Anyway, let us go back to the question of Lebanon. When the latest meeting was held between Mr Ilyas Sarkis and Hafiz al-Asad, the Lebanese lackey media began to make noises and to claim that Hafiz al-Asad supported the entry of the army to the south and gave the green light for the implementation of a partial security plan on the contact lines in Beirut.

As far as the entry of the army to the south, we know that this is an old Syrian demand. It is not new. We assure Hafiz al-Asad that no matter what he does, no army whatsoever shall in any way enter free Lebanon or be adjacent to it before the evacuation of the last Syrian soldier from Lebanon.

We will not allow Hafiz Al-Asad to congratulate himself on the success of this plan of his, because we are lying in wait for him.

If the intentions were good the army would have started deployment in Beirut or in Ba'labakk. There in the Ba'labakk barracks, what is the army doing? Why didn't they let it deploy in Ba'labakk and prevent the massacre which occurred there? Why? Why don't they let the army deploy around Zahla and lift the Syrian siege on it? Why? Why do they not let the Lebanese Army be deployed on the contact lines and in western Beirut to prevent kidnapping, sniping and killing? But they do not allow it to deploy to any place in Lebanon. They want to send the army here only to fight the people of free Lebanon; only because there are still some Lebanese people who believe in Lebanon under God, people whom the army wants to finish off; only because there are still some Lebanese who are free and dare to express their views frankly and praise Lebanon openly so as to have a free hand; and because they want to destroy the rest of Lebanon.

Regarding the security plan, what is the use of replacing the so-called Liberation Army with the Syrian Army? I do not see the difference between the two. The Palestine Liberation Army, as we all know, was formed by Syria and Syria gives it orders.

The best proof of this is to remember what happened before 1976 when Syria began entering Lebanon. Clashes took place between As-Sa'iqah [pro-Syria organization] and other saboteurs [words indistinct]. In addition, the Palestine Liberation Army clashed with the saboteurs because it was under Syrian orders to do so. Then the saboteurs managed to disintegrate this army, capture its commander and eventually hand him over the Syria. After that Syria rebuilt this army. Thus, there is no difference between the Liberation Army and the Syrian Army. The armies are two sides of the same coin.

All these things are an attempt to fool the Lebanese and do not make any improvement in the Lebanese situation. Had Syria had good intentions, it would have silenced all those dwarfs who follow it, like Qulaylat [Ibrahim Qulaylat, leader of Al-Murabitun] and others. It would have silenced them and told them that the Lebanese Army will deploy in the eastern and western sectors of Beirut. The people support such a deployment. Afterwards, the Lebanese Army can start spreading and spreading until it reaches the south and our area. Then we will take the army into our own hearts. Then we can say: By God, the Syrians really are helping the legal authority to triumph and spread.

At any rate, this shows the weakness of these measures which they are trying to apply in Beirut.

Qulaylat says that he is against sectarianism and has foiled the isolationsit plan. He accused the isolationists of causing the events in Ba'Labakk, Zahlah, and I don't know where else. You all know and everyone remembers where.

We remind Qulaylat of the last incident which took place between Al-Murabitun and the Syrian Social Nationalist Party. Who turned this incident into a sectarian one? Why did Qulaylat's followers start roving the streets with loudspeakers calling for the support of religious zealots and saying to the Syrian nationalists: You are aliens; you are Christians and you must leave Beirut. These are the ones who fought with them from the beginning of the events.

On this occasion, we ask In'am Ra'd [leader of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party] What was the outcome of the investigation, by the way? or was everything forgotten? What happened about the investigation? You were promised that they will investigate and hand over the criminals to you. Or is it that those who lost their lives must be forgotten, that you have received some money and everything is in order now? You must come to your senses, In'am Ra'd. You must know the mentality of the people who you are dealing with. You must not deceive and mislead a large segment of the Lebanese who are dear to our hearts. They acted well in 1958 and served Lebanon well. Why have you distorted their role? Have you been spoiled? This is certain. You were spoiled by Al-Qadhdhafi and everyone else. Shame on you. You must be ashamed of yourself.

Talking about 1958 reminds us of Fu'ad Lahhud [chairman of the Parliamentary Defense Committee]. Fu'ad Lahhud is appearing today as Arab nationalist, progressive, patriotic and so forth. Why? He thinks that Hafiz al-Asad will appoint him president of the republic. He thinks that the more he shouts the more he will be loved and trusted by Hafiz al-Asad. Everyone knows that Fu'ad Lahhud is a hyprocrite and opportunist; that all his concern is to accumulate money and work for selfish interest. The people in al-Qulay'ah here still remember when he went to bring arms and distribute them among the people. Others went with him from the Syrian Social Nationalist Party. We shall not name them in order to protect their lives. They went to Al-Mtullah in the truck of (Marun Tannus Najm), and the truck still exists. This was not a shameful act; it was a national action, and I support it because the aliens were threatening the safety of the homeland and the Syrians were on Mount Hermon and ready to attack Marj 'Uyun and Al-Qulay'ah. You did well. But you must be frank. During the 1975 events, you came to Israel and bought a truckload of weapons--not a truckload but a shipload of weapons.

The shipload consisted of M-16 rifles. You took the weapons in order to give them to the Lebanese front at reduced price. But the leftists and terrorists paid you higher prices, and then you sold them to the terrorists. Where are your principles? You still issue statements every day. You clamor much in order to draw attention.

Shut up! Put your tail between your legs and shut up! Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones. Remember this.

With reference to the secret and declared matters, I remember that when I first came here, all the support to the so-called legitimacy was given to us. All of them know about my relations. However, we were not in the habit of making declarations and statements to the newspapers and radios. Things were proceeding well, 100 percent. Salim al-Huss was satisfied and so was Ilyas Sarkis, because all relations were then secret. However, we were embarrassed a little. I wanted to awaken conscience a little bit. Whenever we asked for military or civilian aid from the army command and the presidential palace, their answer was always: We cannot for such and such a reason. They always gave us feeble excuses. We reached a stage where we could no longer keep silent. We were compelled to awaken the public conscience. It was then that we started to make statements to the press, radio and television, particularly the Israeli television, which is the nearest to us.

I remember that each time we made a statement to the television, Salim al-Hsus used to go to the presidential palace to tell him: This is your friend and your beloved. He was just mentioned by the Israeli news media. A little later, they there sent a message telling me: Cut down your appearances on the television. Cut down your appearances on the television, because we do not want our (?newspapers) to expose us and we do not want this or that.

I am a frank person and I conceal nothing. I have always been working in the open. If a man decides on a line, then we must adopt it publicly and not secretly. I do not believe in hidden things and in things arranged behind the lobbies. Everybody who has something to say, let him raise it on the table. Everybody who has something in his heart must bring it out in order that everybody should know what path to follow and that nobody should be decieved by somebody else. It is my personal opinion that this is the way to deal with the world. In any case, each has his own way, but facts, no matter how well concealed they are, must emerge one day. This is my advice which I am repeating today to those who claim to hold the responsibility: I tell them to be frank and reveal what is in their hearts.

Today, all of them--the president of the republic, prime minister, Chamber of Deputies speaker, army commander, senior officers and most junior officers and others--know that the continuation of the existence of free Lebanon is necessary for the continuation of Lebanon. All of them secretly support what we are doing here. It is as if all of them want to say: We are prepared to join Sa'd Haddan when he and his army surge forward to liberate us. They do this secretly, but all of them attack me publicly. All of them attack me. This is to no avail. Therefore, I ask each of them to reveal what is in his heart and not reveal what pleases the Syrians or the saboteurs.

There are some today who tell me that their situation is difficult and they cannot do this. Well brother, when will they be able to do so? Will they be able to do so after they die? How many times does a man live? The Lebanese have been suffering for 5 or 6 years. Nothing remains of Lebanon but its name. Why? It is because most of those who say that they hold the responsibility lack courage.

Most of the Lebanese want to take care of and protect themselves. Every Lebanese is worried about his future; one wants to opt for the Arab countries and Arabism; one wants to work; another wants to finish his education; and still others want to become a deputy, president of the republic, a minister or an army commander and so on and so forth. How many lives can a man live? Lebanon is getting lost because of fear and accepting things as they come. Every Lebanese must adopt a stand, follow it and sacrifice his life for it. Thus, he will either win or lose. Man must not try to hold many melons in one hand, but just one melon to carry it safely for his family to enjoy it.

Thus, I am saying this to all the Lebanese people, because it is high time for us to decide what we want and act to achieve it. Nowadays, many military personnel say they side with me; that they are ready to sacrifice their lives and so on and so forth. But I do not want emotions. There is no room for emotions. I have emotions to fill large hotels such as the Holiday Inn and the like. Emotions are useless. Your homeland wants your arms, determination and sacrifice. Do not wait for the others to sacrifice their lives for you and place them on a silver platter. You must sacrifice your lives to save your homeland, or else neither you nor your homeland will survive. If you become aware later, it will be too late. Thus, I repeat my call to everyone who is zealous about his homeland to work to save your homeland from the claws of the hateful subversive Syrian occupation before it is too late. I also repeat that you must not wait for a solution to come from heaven. A solution can only come through the Lebanese and after great sacrifice. The best place to serve Lebanon is in free Lebanon. We still welcome anyone who comes to free Lebanon.

They talk--to go back to the issue of sectarianism--[words indistinct] Qulaylat. We want to ask him about a shell from free Lebanon which happened to hit an empty school in Sidon, causing an uproar, as you all know. They described us as brutal and the like. But when a school with 300 pupils in Ba'labakk came under concentrated rocket and artillery fire from their camps--shelling that was specifically aimed against the school--no one opened his mouth. Why? Can anyone give us an explanation? [Words indistinct] because they are Shi'ites they want to kill them? Is it because they were Shi'ites or because those who shelled the school were people descending from heaven who no one can direct a word against? Is it not so? or because they are Shi'ites who no longer have a place in Lebanon and must be hit as we are hit in the south? or because whatever a saboteur does, his sins are forgiven? Many people were killed or injured and no one opened his mouth. Why? Some 2 or 3 days later they were happy when the Arab Deterrent Forces were deployed in Ba'labakk streets. What is this farce? Who can return the souls of those killed? Sami al-Khatib, Hafiz al-Asad, Yasir 'Arafat or who? All of whom are the same. They are plotters against Lebanon.

At any rate, I have said it and I still say it: The plot in Lebanon is aimed in particular against the Christians and the Shi'ites, because they are more attached to their homeland than anyone else. The Sunnis are indifferent. The Sunnis have not proved so far that they have any loyalty to the homeland. From the beginning of independence the Sunnis have been loyal to outside forces. One time they support Syria and another time they support Egypt or Saudi Arabia. They have been loyal to all the countries of the world apart from Lebanon. We find it surprising when a Sunnite prime minister or leader says something in favor of Lebanon. For this reason when Sa'ib Salam [a former prime minister] says something, he gets much publicity because it is surprising that a Sunni would say something in favor of Lebanon.

Look at Rashid Karami, Al-Huss and Al-Kazzan and watch their performance. As I said, whatever calamities and tragedies afflict the Christian and Shi'ite communities, no one pays any attention. On the contrary; they clap and rejoice. However, hell is raised when a Sunni is harmed.

It is time for us to understand. We are not conservatives, sectarians or factionists. We are working for Lebanon--all Lebanon--provided the Lebanese are loyal to their homeland. We are prepared to cooperate with every Lebanese whatever his thinking, ideology and religion may be, provided he is loyal to Lebanon and works for Lebanon. May you live long and may free Lebanon live long sovereign, free and independent.

25 MAR SHELLING SAID LINKED TO HADDAD SPEECH

NC281102 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0630 GMT 26 Mar 81

[28 March statements by military spokesman of the free Lebanon army in the eastern sector--read by announcer]

[Text] Around 1320 yesterday, while free Lebanon Commander Major Haddad was delivering an address at the Voice of Hope studios, there was a power cut as Syrian saboteurs began to fire mortar and artillery rounds at the townships of Al-Qulay'ah, Marj 'Uyun and Dibbin from the areas of Ar-Rayhan, An-Nabatiyah and Arnun. Our forces returned the fire and silenced the sources of fire at around 1500. We did not suffer any losses and the enemy losses are not known. The reason for the shelling was Major Haddad's address in which he confirmed that the Syrians are behind the plot to dispatch the so-called Lebanese Army to the area. In a later statement, the same spokesman said the shelling was renewed around 1945 and that our artillery returned the fire, silencing the sources of fire; losses were confined to material damage.

TZIPORI RETURNS FROM U.S., REPORTS ON TALKS

TA291550 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Text] The deputy defense minister has said that the supply of U.S. AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia has not yet been finalized and there will be discussions between Riyadh and Washington about this. Mordekhay Tzipori returned from the United States today and reported that broad possibilities for cooperation have now been opened up for Israel, possibilities that will not only affect Israel's security but its economy as well. Correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that Tzipori was apparently referring to the granting of permission for Israel to export military products containing U.S.-made components, such as the Kfir plane. The deputy defense minister also said that the remarks by the president's aide, Richard Allen, who called the PLO a terrorist organization, were typical of the U.S. approach. The United States regards Lebanon as a large terrorist base. Mordekhay Tzipori also said that he had formed the impression that the entire staff of the new U.S. administration was sympathetic toward Israel and understood its security needs.

BURG TERMS U.S. AUTONOMY APPROACH 'NOT HELPFUL'

TA301102 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 30 Mar 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Dr Yosef Burg, interior minister and chairman of the Israeli autonomy talks delegation, yesterday warned that the passive attitude of the United States toward the continuation of the autonomy negotiations is "not helpful." Dr Burg said: "There are some who believe that a more active attitude on the part of the United States would be considered interference in the Israeli elections which are slated for 30 June." Burg went on to stress: "However, a situation of an absence of talks is also a form of intervention."

Speaking to leaders of the Israeli bonds campaign during a luncheon at New York's Essex House, the Israeli minister added that at Camp David the sides had undertaken to maintain the autonomy talks continuously and with complete trust. "Therefore," he continued, "the process of negotiations must go on, and the United States must help in making progress according to the Camp David agreement, without fear that this will be considered intervention in the Israeli elections." Burg also said that he was not satisfied with "the Egyptians' delaying tactics" in the autonomy talks.

CABINET APPROVES AMBASSADORS, CANAL PROJECT

TA291709 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Excerpts] The Cabinet today approved a series of senior appointments in the Israeli foreign service, in accordance with the recommendations of Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. It was decided, among other appointments, that Moshe Sasson will be the ambassador to Egypt, Yitzhaq Ben-Ari to West Germany, Eliyahu Lankin to South Africa and Yosef Hadas to Denmark. Political Correspondent Gad Becker notes that of about 20 heads of mission whose appointments were approved, three are not from the staff of the foreign ministry but from the Likud and Herut circles. At the Cabinet session, Industry, Commerce and Tourism Minister Gid'on Pat reported on his visit to Egypt and on the Cairo international fair, in which Israel participated. In his report, Minister Pat stated that national corporations--which account for about 90 percent of Egyptian commerce--will soon be able to trade with Israel. Until now, trade between Israel and Egypt has been focused mainly in the private sector. The Cabinet also approved the route of the sea-to-sea canal from the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea and approved the announcement by the energy and infrastructure minister on the commencement of work at the canal's eastern outlet above the Dead Sea.

ECOWAS DEFENSE COMMISSION HOLDS 3-DAY MEETING

AB290905 Paris AFP in French 1358 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] Lome, 28 Mar (AFP)--The defense commission of the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, met in Lome for 3 days during the week, informed Togolese sources report.

Most of the 16 countries were represented either by their derense ministers, chiefs of staff or by senior officers.

No statement was made on the results of the activities of the meeting, which was to study the plan of a defense pact for the community.

During the last ministerial council meeting in Lome, which proceeded last May's summit, the defense ministers could not come to an agreement on this defense pact, which provides for the setting up of a common force within the community.

Three countries--Cape Verde, Mali and Benin--said at that time they had reservations about the idea of the pact. The principal supporters of this defense pact were Senegal, Togo, Nigeria, Niger, Guinea and Ghana.

TOGO TRYING TO CALM GHANA-IVORY COAST DISPUTE

AB280940 Paris AFP in English 0929 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] Lome, 28 Mar (AFP)--Togo is trying to help calm the tensions that arose between Ghana and Ivory Coast after 46 Ghanaians suffocated in an Abidjan police cell and Ghanaian students retaliated by sacking the Ivory Coast Embassy in Accra, reliable sources said here.

Togo sent a [words indistinct] to evacuate the embassy staff from Accra to Abidjan after the embassy building was pillaged last Monday, the sources said.

The personnel had scattered in the Ghanaian capital after the attack, in which it appeared no one was hurt.

Ghanaian sources here said the evacuation was for security reasons, and did not mean a rupture of diplomatic relations between Abidjan and Accra.

The visit here on Wednesday of Ghana's president, Hilla Limann, appeared to be in the context of the Tolgolese good offices mission. Several Togolese officials have also gone to Accra in the last few days.

The Ghanaians who died in Abidjan had been locked up overnight on the weekend of March 7-8 in a cell meant for five or six prisoners. They were arrested in a sweep of suspected criminals.

Ghana immediately delivered a strong protest to Ivory Coast.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI ADDRESSES PUBLIC RALLY IN TOBRUK

LD282024 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Speech by Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at 28 March public rally in Tobruk to mark the anniversary of the evacuation of British bases from Libya--recorded]

[Excerpts] Free brothers: It is indeed a great honor for us to celebrate on three separate occasions each year the evacuation of foreign forces from our land. [chants and applause] However, we must deepen the significance of the evacuation of foreign forces from our land, because this will consolidate our freedom in our land and will bolster our determination against imperialism. It also provides a categorical reply to those liars who try to threaten our dignity and accuse us before the world of permitting foreign bases to be established on our soil, at a time when we are extremely proud of being able to celebrate, on three occasions each year, the anniversaries of the evacuation of foreign forces that were on our soil. [applause and chants]

The Libyan people, who fought for scores of years to evict the foreign presence from their territory, can never surrender that land, drenched in their blood, to foreign powers again. [chants] Under no circumstances will the people who fought for scores of years to evict the foreign forces from their territory be prepared to surrender their land, which they drenched with their blood, to foreign forces once again. This, brothers, is our reply to the group of agents who clamor around us and who, every day, try to threaten the dignity of the Libyan people, stabbing their pride by saying that Libyan territory has been opened to Soviet bases. Soviet-Libyan friendship is being established in fact, and we cherish it and hold to it. But we can never open our lands to foreign bases whatever they be. [applause and chants]

Brothers, those who level these accusations against us are the ones who have opened their lands to foreign powers. American bases are being established in Egypt, Sudan, Morocco and Saudi Arabia. The Arab territories are now open before the imperialist forces which are opposed to the Arab nation and to the cause of freedom everywhere. They are the ones who level charges against us. But how can they level charges against us when they bow their heads before their American masters in Egypt, Sudan, Saudi Arabia and Morocco? Those agents must feel ashamed, must keep silent and must stop encroaching against the free land and people who now possess authority, wealth, and arms and who stand up with heads held high before America and the superpowers. [applause and chants]

The Libyan Arab people have asserted their freedom in their land by evicting the foreign bases, and today they are celebrating one of the anniversaries of the eviction of these bases. We must always realize, brothers, that our freedom becomes stronger only when the freedom of all peoples becomes strong. Our presence in our land becomes stronger only when final defeat is inflicted on imperialism everywhere.

With us today are delegations who do not represent kings, presidents and princes, nor do they represent agent governments or despotic governments which subjugate their peoples. With us are delegations whose presence with us today we cherish, because their presence with us on this day and on this platform has great significance--the alliance of the Libyan people with struggling peoples against imperialism. This presence means support to the Jamahiriyah from these peoples at a time when the governments which subjugate peoples are adopting hostile stands against us. These governments know that we fight on the side of the peoples against all dictatorships and all forms of oppression and exploitation.

At the same time, politically it appears to the superficial and naive that we are losing much in the field of international politics. But, in fact, we enjoy the support of those to whom the future belongs and who will triumph. We enjoy the support of the masses, the peoples and the revolutionary forces which make the future of the world and which write the true history of the world. [applause]

If the United States, as a government, an imperialist government, were to stand against us, then the peoples of Latin America who are struggling against America would stand on the side of the Libyan people and fight on the side of the Libyan people. The Libyan people would fight on the side of the Latin American peoples against the United States, its hegemony, arrogance and despotism.

Today we have with us one of the founders of the Sandinist Revolutionary Front. With us today we have one of the leaders of the Nicaraguan revolution. With us today we have one of the leaders of the Nicaraguan revolution against the United States. That revolution has triumphed despite the fleets of America, the power of America, the arrogance of America and the arms thrown into the battle by America. With us is the leader, military commander and revolutionary Tomas Borge--one of the founders of the Sandinist Front. He is one of the commanders of the revolution of the Nicaraguan people. [applause] He has come at the head of a delegation to affirm to the United States and the world that the Nicaraguan people stand on your side, the side of the Libyan Arab people. This is true support. This is the ally on whom one can rely: the peoples and not the governments, which daily fall under the feet of the masses, the masses which march to seize authority.

It is sufficient for us, brothers, to have on our side the Latin American people, who stand against the United States--foremost the Nicaraguan people, who have come to declare their support for the Libyan people, their alliance with the Libyan people and to express their readiness, as stated by Brother Tomas, to fight on the side of the Libyan people. [applause] This is the true gain the Great 1 September Revolution is making in the field of international politics and in the international field. It does not seek the friendship of governments which fall daily like autumn leaves in the face of popular revolutions everywhere. We do not seek the friendship of kings and presidents who plead to the masses to prolong their political life day by day and month by month. We, brothers, win the friendship of the peoples, to whom the future and tomorrow belongs. With us, brothers, are allied the living revolutionary forces which create the future of the world. With us we have the Latin American peoples, whose alliance with us against the aggression of the United States we cherish--against its arrogance, its looking out for its interests in the Arab homeland and its complete alignment against the Arab nation. This is a true friend whose friendship we cherish and the true prop on which we, brothers, rely.

Also with us we have yet another popular delegation. It is the delegation of the fraternal Iranian people who stand on your side just as you stand on their side. This is the friendship we cherish. This is the holy alliance we are forging now between our people and struggling people everywhere, peoples who are fighting imperialism, reaction and hegemony. It suffices for us to have the Iranian people with us now. If the Iraqi Government takes a hostile stand against us--the Iraqi Government which is fighting the Iranian people on behalf of the United States--the great Iranian people have established friendship with us. The great Iranian people have carried out a miraculous revolution. They destroyed the shahinshah regime. They destroyed America's arrogance. They took the United States lightly, its fleets and all the might it possesses, to prove their existence on their land and under the sun.

You know, brothers, that the Government of Iraq has taken a hostile stand against you with no justification. It has done so prompted by rancor. This is what prompted it to fight a Muslim people who threw all its weight on the side of the Palestine question following the triumph of the revolution in Iran.

They threw all their weight behind the Arab nation. But the Government of Iraq is fighting these people on behalf of the United States and Israel.

If that government takes a hostile stand against us, we have the Iraqi people, the Iranian people and the government of the Iranian people [applause and chants] headed by Imam Khomeyni on our side. [prolonged chants]

We have yet another popular delegation. It is the delegation of the Chadian people. [chants] In their presence among us and in the words uttered by the head of the Chadian delegation lies a convincing reply to the enemies of the Libyan and Chadian peoples, to the agents of imperialism in Africa, the Arab homeland and the world who believe that Libya has annexed Chad by force. Here are the Chadian people replying to these lies. From this platform the Chadian people declare their support for unity between the Chadian and Libyan peoples. [applause and chants]

Yesterday the first units of the Libyan forces which fought in Chad returned home. They returned to their original places--the places from which they moved out a few months ago. This proves to the world that the Libyan forces are forces of liberation. They fight to uphold freedom and then leave the liberated land for its owners and return home. But the imperialist forces, when they liberate--or rather occupy--a land, they never leave it but occupy it and colonize it forever. The French historical record in Africa, and the historical record of the imperialist countries in Africa, Libya, the Arab countries, Latin America and everywhere in the world testify to that. The armies of the imperialist countries go to occupy the land and stay there and try to stay there forever, to exploit them in the worst possible manner for the good of the imperialist countries.

At this moment, brothers, we want the ambassadors of foreign countries and of African countries to hear the voice of the Chadian people who are calling for unity and who declare unity, and who welcomed the Libyan forces as liberators and not as imperialists. The Chadian people resisted the imperialist forces. But they welcomed the Libyan forces with roses and bid them farewell with roses because they are forces of liberation. The Libyan forces will be gradually reduced until they are completely withdrawn. We hope that this will happen in the shortest possible time. But we hold the imperialist countries and reaction in African responsible for threatening peace in Chad. [applause] The withdrawal of Libyan forces could be impeded if it becomes evident that Chad's neighbors, at the instigation of European imperialism, are trying to exploit the withdrawal of Libyan forces to return war and destruction to Chad and to occupy that country. If it becomes evident that there are some who want to exploit the withdrawal of the Libyan forces from Chad then the withdrawal of these forces will be halted--I say this openly before the world. [applause]

At the same time the forces which were withdrawn and which have returned and those which are being withdrawn are fully prepared to return immediately to fight in Chad as they did before. [applause and chants] Listen to the Chadian people. Let them [as heard] listen to what the Chadian people say. [words indistinct] Let certain foreign states listen to (?Chadians) calling for death to As-Sadat and Numayri. [chants of death to As-Sadat and Numayri] At the same time, brothers, we want to warn those who believe that we are not privy to the perfidies and maneuvers they concoct that we are aware of the maneuvers they are conducting.

To those who believe that they can open an illusionary front on our southeastern flank across the Chadian-Sudanese borders so that they can concentrate their main military thrust on our northwestern flank, we say: We are more clever than you in military maneuvers. We were the ones who offered them [as heard] new views on mobilization, (?marching) battle and principles. [applause and chants]

We were the ones who succeeded before the whole world in staging the biggest [word indistinct] maneuver across the great Sahara and the borders and jungles. We have proved our high administrative and combat efficiency. We wish to tell them that we know of their tricks and are aware of their maneuvers. We are able to meet these threats and to inflict defeat on those perpetrating them.

For years we have been celebrating in Tobruk without a military parade. This is because in past years military confrontation was imposed on us. It was a cheap military confrontation which we did not want. It was imposed on us by an Arab army which we trained and armed. Egyptian pilots graduated from the Jamal 'Abd an'Nasir Base. After we liberated the base from the British we opened it to the Arab forces and to Egypt. In 1956 British aircraft flew from that base to strike at Egypt and at the Egyptian people. We, in defiance of imperialism and to spite it, opened the Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir Base to the Egyptian Air Force. The Egyptian pilots who took part in the 1973 war graduated from the Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir Base.

Unfortunately, the Egyptians were forced against their consciences in 1977 to carry out provocations and destruction. They tried to destroy the same base which had trained them to fight the enemy of the Arab nation. This was a mean attempt to destroy their own Arab consciences and to direct their aircraft against the base from which they graduated.

Those who made the Egyptian pilots, against their consciences, raid the Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir Base where they had trained wanted to show to the world that they were suffering from the disease of ingratitude and that they were totally devoid of gratitude. This, brothers, is enough as far as they are concerned.

Years after that undignified military confrontation had been imposed upon us by a fraternal army we celebrate today the 11th anniversary of the expulsion of the British Forces from the Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir Base, formerely the Al-Adem Base. [applause] We celebrate and the situation from our view point is completely different. We celebrate today at the same time that we are ending the military confrontation at the border with Egypt. In all parts of the Jamahiriyah, the popular congresses have decided to abolish the military confrontation with the Egyptian Army. We are now celebrating in Tobruk in which there are no military forces in accordance with the decisions of the poular congresses. This means that on this 11th anniversary of the expulsion of the British forces from the Al-Adem Base, the Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir Base, we celebrate the ending of the military confrontation imposed on us by the Egyptian regime and imposed on the Egyptian Army and on the Egyptian people. This regime imposed a dirty confrontation, an unexpected confrontation on two fraternal peoples sharing the same land, origin and fate and on two peoples with a common enemy, that is, the Israeli enemy backed by the colonialist forces which are the enemies of the unity and dignity of the Arab nation.

Therefore, while celebrating the 11th anniversary of the evacuation, we also celebrate the ending of the military confrontation on our eastern borders. At the same time, while we were here, waves of jet fighters and bombers flew over the podium. This means that the command of the air [applause] will belong to Libyan jet fighters and bombers from any base. [applause] This means that the vigilance and caution recommended by the popular masses has been taken into consideration in abolishing the military confrontation on our eastern borders. As you can now see the command of the air belongs to the air force over the border and it does not matter from which base the aircraft take off. But there are no military forces in this region. We warn, however, that there is caution. There is also seriousness in abolishing the confrontation but seriousness also in facing up to confrontation if it is imposed on us. [applause] The regular forces have been replaced by a new historical manifestation, that of the armed people, an armed people that cannot be defeated or surrounded, that does not surrender. [applause and chants]

The armed people have replaced the traditional military forces. But this does not mean that the military forces will not come back. If confrontation is imposed on us the military forces will come back to the previous situation. But we now announce the evacuation of regular troops from these military positions and as you see the camps which were in the Tobruk region have been turned into education centers, schools, institutes and universities. [applause] We are trying to replace barbed wire with trees and trenches with silos. [applause] But we should not trust reaction, which has sold itself to the devil. We must always be vigilant and capable of carrying the battle into the heart of the land of reaction if a battle is imposed on us. The silos which are now being filled with water we will not hesitate for a moment to fill with blood if necessary. [applause]

On the occasion of the abolition of the confrontation with the Egyptian army we address ourselves and launch an appeal to the Egyptian Army to direct its weapons toward reaction in order to liberate Egypt; to direct its arms toward Palestine in order to liberate it from Zionism. [applause] If this happens the Egyptian Army will find us with it, supporting it, backing it and more, taking part in the battle side by side with it. [applause] Brothers, the people in this region must shoulder the responsibility of defense against any attack, any treacherous surprise attack that reaction might launch across the border, the reaction that has allied itself with Zionism and colonialism.

In every village there must be unswerving resistance; in every village there must be a weapons depot and in the hands of men and women there must be arms. [applause] In every inch of land there must be fighting. The withdrawal of regular forces from the Tobruk region must not be a gamble that might expose Tobruk to a treacherous attack at any time. But the armed people must be the strong citadel to smash any attempt at aggression. [chants]

Brothers, the thousands of armed people living in the Tobruk region are stronger than any regular military units that were stationed in Tobruk before the end of the confrontation. [chants] Those who think that they can fool us because of the ending of the military confrontation should be aware that the regular forces that have withdrawn have left behind a monolithic and huge citadel; namely, the armed masses in this region who are capable of defeating any reactionary army. They have also left behind a forest of antiaircraft missiles at the firm bases of the Tobruk region [applause] which will remain in these positions.

Brothers, while we celebrate the 11th anniversary of the expulsion of foreign troops, we feel that our freedom is becoming stronger and our presence firmer every year.

So brothers, at a time when we strengthen freedom on Libyan territory, strengthen national dignity and honor and urge our Arab nation to liberate the Arab land, unite the Arab land and defeat the enemies of the Arab nation; at a time when we strengthen our own forces on which we count in the first place, together with our material and moral potential, at this time we strengthen our position in the world by standing by the peoples who are struggling against colonialism and who are trying to consolidate their freedom and dignity. We have succeeded in this international battle, brothers, because we have joined peoples who fight colonialism, revolutionary peoples. We have gained a mounting power, a fresh power. We have with us now allied peoples, allied masses, revolutionary forces. We have allies in Africa, in Asia and in Latin America. This is the friendship, brothers, as I told you at the beginning, on which we rely and which we cherish. This is the holy alliance built by the Jamahiriyah with the peoples of the world. This is the support which is never depleted, the strong ally who is never defeated, the friend who never betrays. [applause]

Brothers, as I told you at the beginning, the superficial and naive analysts, the ignorant and the tendentious, are the ones who believe that we have lost the friendship of some states and that we have lost in international politics.

I want to tell them: You superficial people; your analyses are wrong. The presence of the Jamahiriyah is stronger and its relations with peoples have grown firmer.

Brothers, I greet you on the 11th anniversary of the explusion of the foreign forces which corrupted and destroyed our land and people. We are still asking for compensation from the forces of Britain, Germany, Italy and the colonialist states which corrupted our land and inflicted losses and destruction on us and several years of backwardness.

Brothers, the people still have the historic right to ask for their rights from those states which entered our country in a war in which we had no involvement. They turned this land into a scene for international military operations and destroyed our people and material potential. What we mean, brothers, is that we shall never abandon the right of the Libyan people to the colonialist states which oppressed our country, made it backward and inflicted destruction on it. We announce that we have obtained international support for our right with regard to the colonialist states which held our people in contempt and trampled our people under their dirty feet. The colonialist states that moved west and east [words indistinct] they trampled our clean land under their dirty feet. After the revolution, brothers, we avenged ourselves; we destroyed the bases of colonialism. We destroyed five American bases and the British Al-Adem Base. We destroyed their camps. We drove out the Italian colonialist settlement which was like a cancer infiltrating our country. [applause]

After the revolution we drove them out and defeated them before the world. We drove them out in a short period, which they never expected because they dreamed that their bases would exist for 99 years. This was the contract signed between the American and British Governments. (?They wanted Libya) to remain colonized forever. But colonialism went wrong as well as reaction. We will (?fight colonialism until we defeat it). The struggle goes on and forward. [applause]

MOROCCO

VICTORY IN GUELTA ZEMMUR BATTLES REPORTED

LD281406 Rabat MAP in English 1222 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] Rabat, 28 Mar (MAP)--From March 24 to 27, the Moroccan southern locality of Gueltat Zemmur (near Mauritanian borders), witnessed violent fighting during which Moroccan Royal Armed Forces inflicted on the mercenaries coming from Mauritania, heavy losses in lives and material.

Thus, on March 24 at 6:30, the mercenaries estimated at four failaks [divisions], launched an attack from Mauritanian territory against Guelta Zemmur, but thanks to perfect coordination between royal air and ground forces, all the successive attacks were driven back.

At 1:00 P.M. while submitting different positions to intense fire, the mercenaries concentrated their efforts against the post of the passage leading from Guelta Zemmur to Bir Mogrein [as received] but defense elements and efficient air intervention kept the enemy at a distance.

At 4:00 P.M. the mercenaries tried to attack the garrison from the west but were decimated by defense elements and air force.

On March 25, the mercenaries reinforced by a fifth failak, launched a new attack against Guelta Zemmur at 6:40 A.M. from the northeast, increasing their pressure against the post on the passage from Guelta Zemmur to Bir Mogrein, but these attacks which were backed by intense fire were all driven back.

Many infiltration attempts by rebel elements on foot were thwarted by efficient action of artillery and air force.

On March 26, the mercenaries backed by armoured Chenilles vehicles, launched a third attack against the locality from the east, concentrating their efforts mainly against the posts controlling the western passage, but all these attacks were crushed.

On March 27, an intervention unit joined Gueltat Zemmur and recovered important quantities of material.

During these combats, the mercenaries left behind on the battlefield:

More than 300 corpses,
134 vehicles entirely destroyed,
3 destroyed Stalin organs,
2 destroyed 128 mm mortars,
1 destroyed ammunition depot.

The Royal Armed Forces recovered on the other hand, important quantities of material including an intact 14.5 quadritube.

The Royal Armed Forces deplore 36 shouhada [martyrs] and 55 wounded. [as received]

WESTERN SAHARA

COUNCIL HEAD URGES U.S. NOT TO SUPPORT MOROCCO

LD281328 Algiers APS in English 1226 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] Algiers, 28 Mar (APS)--After the Moroccan inspired abortive coup against Mauritania, the president of the Saharan National Council, Ould Jaouda, sent a letter to chairman of the U.S. Congress external relations committee in which he indicated that "any new U.S. agreement for supplying Morocco with sophisticated armaments could only encourage King Hassan to persist in his stubborness."

The letter draws attention of the American people and administration on the new dangers threatening the north west region of Africa, adding that it could lead to serious consequences for peace and stability. "Moroccan attempts to occupy western Sahara in 1975, ignoring and challenging U.S. procedure for a quick and authentic decolonisation of this territory, have led to an opened conflict between Moroccan forces of occupation and the Saharan people who are defending their inalienable rights to self-determination and independence" the letter says.

"Our preoccupation, the letter goes on saying, had increased after Moroccan new provocations and military manoeuvres to destabilize the region."

"While efforts are deployed to reach a lasting and peaceful solution to the Western Sahara conflict, the Moroccan monarchy is redoubling its efforts in the military escalation and recently carried out an aggression against Mauritania".

The letter declares before adding "Mr President, this aggression strengthens our conviction that Hassan II has always rejected peace in Western Sahara.

"At the contrary, he reinforces his military potential in the Saharan territory and prepares new adevntures against peoples and states of the region."

"Therefore, says the letter, any new U.S. approval of supplying the Rabat's regime with new arms could only lead to encourage King Hassan's stubborness".

"A real contribution to peace in the region should leave out any support for an expansionist regime whose army is involved in a colonial war beyond its territorial borders, while problems relating to Morocco's development are daily increased through a war which at the same time destabilizes the region" the letter concludes.

STATEMENT REPORTS CAPTURE OF GUELTA ZEMMUR

LD272152 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] A statement by the SDAR Ministry of Information said the Saharan People's Liberation Army units have liberated Guelta Zemmur in the SDAR after violent battles with the royalist invasion forces. The statement pointed out that the Saharan People's Liberation Army, which is scoring one victory after another, attacked the royalist invasion forces at Guelta Zemmur on 24 March. After fierce battles, which went on from 0830 to 1600, the town of Guelta Zemmur fell into the hands of the Saharan Army. The Moroccan occupation forces suffered heavy losses in men and equipment. The statement explained that those who escaped death among the Royalist Moroccan forces fled in the direction of Bu Craa leaving behind hundreds of corpses and important quantities of war material. Scores of Moroccan soldiers were captured. The SDAR Information Ministry noted that a detailed statement about this daring military operation will be made public later.

OBOTE SPEAKS ON ELECTIONS, OTHER ISSUES 28 MAR

LD282136 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 28 Mar 81 EA

[Speech by President Apollo Milton Obote at a rally at Soroti sports field--live]

[Excerpts] Of all the four parties, only the Uganda People's Congress [UPC] is in a position to raise Uganda from the 10 years of destruction. We are a party of the people. Our strength rests because we are rooted in the people. We are not a party of this tribe or that tribe. We are not a party of this religion or that religion. We are a party of all the people of Uganda.

We accept all the tribes of Uganda. We accept all the religions practiced in Uganda. We are concerned about the welfare of all the people of Uganda. I said in Mbale not long ago that if I was a member of the Democratic Party [DP], I would not be proud of all of the votes we got in Buganda. If a party gets votes, predominates votes, in one area only, that party cannot be a national party.

The DP is no longer a national party, and the message we send to the people of Buganda is this: Get out of isolation. Come to the people of Uganda. Come and join hands together to build this country. You tried to vote for your party. They tried hoping that the DP was supported everywhere. But now the people of Uganda know that the DP is not supported everywhere in Uganda. They should not be ashamed to come forward to join hands with the rest of their fellow citizens to rebuild a good Uganda. And I made this assurance to them as head of the present government. This is a government of all the people of Uganda. those who voted for the UPC, this is their government. It is their government in two ways--first, it is because it is UPC government. It is to implement the UPC policies. Secondly, it is a national government. It is a Government of Uganda.

When we go to OAU, we speak for Uganda. When we go to the United Nations, we speak for Uganda. When we go to the commonwealth conference, we speak for Uganda. When we go to any international forum, we speak for Uganda. We speak for all the people of Uganda. Therefore, if there is anybody, if there is any area that did not vote for UPC, please know this is also your government, and in our service, we would serve the whole of Uganda. We will not say that this area did not vote for us, therefore, we shall not give service to that area.

Bandits are not interested in hoes, in plows and seeds. Bandits are not interested in schools or in hospitals or dispensaries. Bandits are not interested that the people should eat well and the people sleep in good houses. In short, bandits do not want peace and they do not want development. They flourish in a situation of chaos. Bandits are like jiggers. When you are clean, jiggers do not touch you. But when you are not clean, jiggers touch you. And if you are not careful, they will cut off your toes. You become deformed. That is the work of bandits.

Now we haven't yet weeded out the bandits from our society. They are still there. They are looking for dirty areas in Uganda. When they find a dirty area, they put a gun there. Then they ask some young people and say: Go and shoot people on the road. And they don't care who is going to be shot. It could be their uncles, could be their nieces, could be their relatives. And you hear about guns. You hear about people being shot and killed. That is the work of bandits. They have a very clear message. And this is the message: Kill and destroy; kill the people of Uganda; destroy the property of the people of Uganda.

We have heard speeches here. You are asking for instruments of development. You want your hospital repaired and rebuilt. The bandits want to destroy it. You want roads. The bandits want to destroy the roads. You want water. The bandits want to destroy the water facilities in Uganda. We have been asked this afternoon about telephone service in Soroti. The bandits want to destroy telephone service in Uganda.

The other day, near Kampala, they went and tried to destroy the electric supply to Kampala's western region. And they issued a statement. They said that they were fighting for freedom. Whose freedom? You destroy my property and you say you are fighting for freedom? You sneak at night and destroy national property and you speak of freedom?

Now fellow citizens, even young ones among us remember Idi Amin. Before, he used to say that he was making Uganda democratic. Every time he spoke about making Uganda happy, he was killing the people of Uganda. Every time he spoke that the people of Uganda were developing at supersonic speed, he was destroying the economy of Uganda. And what is the result? People have been walking in rags. People have no medicines in hospitals. Schools have been collapsing. They do not have enough food. They do not have enough scholastic equipment. They do not have uniforms. Roads have been destroyed. Ginneries are not working. Factories manufacturing soap or anything else are not working. And yet Amin used to talk about developing Uganda at supersonic speed. The present bandits are saying the same. They are saying that they want freedom. Freedom to do what? Freedom to kill. Freedom to destroy. Fellow citizens, we shall weed them out of our society. Right now they are concentrating in Buganda. Watch them here. Watch them if they come here.

In Kampala, since the formation of this government, we have said that if you see them, report immediately to the nearest police station or army barracks. I say the same to you today. Report them immediately.

But I give you another order also. You have enough young men here. You young people wake up. It is your future that is at stake. When you see some bandits, be mature, act and act quickly. Don't allow your village to become the place where jiggers can breed. Don't allow your town to become where the bandits can hide. Smoke them out. Smoke them out and smoke them quickly. Whom do they represent? People have voted and have spoken loudly. It is said that the voice of the people is the voice of God. The Ugandan people have spoken. They have elected a government and that government shall rule in Uganda. We are the guardians of the property of the people of Uganda.

And I want to assure you that much as I have been speaking about reconciliation, there is no reconciliation whatsoever between us and the bandits. I am only saying that they are using the people of Buganda. But can't the people of Buganda also see the danger in which they are being led?

When I formed the government, I wanted the people of Uganda to be as free as possible. I wanted the people and the government to concentrate on production. I released Godfrey Binaisa from house detention. But what did the man say when he got to London? I released them in broad daylight, with hundreds of people on the compound of State House, at Entebbe. When he got to London, he said he escaped. And then he said he was going to raise an army to fight the Government of Uganda.

That is a man who was elected to the presidency of Uganda by 11 people. He wants to continue because of the votes of 11 people. Now I have 74 elected members of parliament. According to Godfrey Binaisa, 11 is higher than 74. He imagines that 11 people can fight 74 people. For my 74 is deceptive. My 74 is just an advance party. Now look behind them. You will find thousands upon thousands in Teso. This one here, Stephen Ariko, alone has got 92,000 behind him. Where can my brother Godfrey Binaisa find 92,000 people behind him?

The man and his like sit in their houses and they imagine that they have got support. If they are imagining these things in New York or London or anywhere else, I have no quarrel. They can go on dreaming for the rest of their lives. But once they try to destroy life and property in Uganda, they have waged war on society and we shall lead society against them.

The second thing I did was to send troops into barracks. Now fellow citizens, I have not recruited a single Ugandan soldier. During the war of liberation I had a guerrilla army. I surrendered that army to the Uganda National Liberation Front, before liberation, and since then I have not recruited one soul into the army. And what happened when that guerrilla force arrived in Uganda? That guerrilla force, together with the Tanzanian Army, brought freedom to Uganda. The president who was there, Yusuf Lule, said that was his army. I heard him say it in Kampala. I was in Dar es Salaam. I said: Very well, that was your army. And I do know that President Lule went to dar es Salaam with two men. None of them was in the guerrilla army.

But soon thereafter what happened? The same president and other people started saying that oh no, those are volunteers; we are going to dismiss them, send them home and we are going to raise a new army. Now the people who brought freedom, you say they were volunteers. What about you? Who elected Yusufu Lule to be the president of Uganda? He did not vote. He did not fight. Nobody voted for him here in Soroti. But the man wanted to speak on the presidency as if he fought or as if he was elected. And he was removed.

And that other fellow replaced him, Binaisa. So when I formed the government I said let the army concentrate on their job to defend Uganda. Let the police patrol in towns. I removed roadblocks to allow the people to do trade, to allow produce to move smoothly through the roads of Uganda. But the bandits said that, oh, that was their opportunity. They do not like commerce to take place in Uganda. They don't want peace in Uganda.

When I came, I found thousands upon thousands of people in jail--put by Yusufu Lule and Binaisa. Some of you here may have relatives who have been detained since liberation. I began to look into the case of every person. And I released, in January, 300 of them. The bandits did not want that one. So they went to attack Luzira prison. The idea was not to release all those people. The idea was to recruit Amin's thugs who are in Luzira prison to get them out, give them guns to that they can continue to kill the people of Uganda. They went to police stations and began shooting at the policemen who were there.

Now fellow citizens, if there is anybody who says he can lead Uganda, do you agree with him that he should kill in order to lead our country?

I have made this assurance to you. You have elected a government. You continue to support that government. Together with you we shall control the bandits. We shall weed them out of our society. Our mission as a government and as a party remains unaltered. We shall raise the people out of the pits in which they have been for 10 years. But now my worry is the people of Buganda. I give them the same message I gave to the people of West Nile in August of last year. This is what I told the people of West Nile--and I said the same to the people in Buganda--if you allow your area to be destabilized, if you hide bandits in your area, know that two things are bound to happen in your area. First, the government forces will move there, and more lives, more property will be destroyed. That is a very painful thing. But those who are responsible for it must know that it is bound to happen.

Second, if you allow your area to be used by bandits, you will not get as much development as other areas. Everywhere in Uganda people have talked about essential commodities. People are crying for this and that. And the government is trying to bring those things into Uganda. Do not be deceived. The government is not going to take essential commodities in an area which the government knows these commodities would be given to bandits. Don't blame us. Do not blame the government. You clean your area first. We are not going to allow you to eat before you have washed your hands. That is a message I send to all corners of Uganda.

Now you are all security here. [as heard] This has been happening since liberation. A minister will soon be going with a message from me to the Karamojong. Up to recently they have been saying they have come to Teso, they have gone to Bugisu, they have gone to Lango, they have gone to Acholi because they were seeking grass and water. It is now raining in Karamoja. Grass is now growing there. Water is collecting there. Go back. There's grass there.

Freedom has come to Uganda. There may be people who want to destroy that freedom. They are playing with the instruments of their destruction. Some of them, I know, have no roots in Uganda. There are people who have come to Uganda, found it a good land and they want to destroy it. We shall not allow them to destroy our country. If need be we shall ask the United Nations to allow us to repatriate them back to their own countries.

Since the formation of this government we have had very good relationships with all our neighbours. We are friendly with Kenya and Tanzania, we are friendly with Rwanda, we are friendly with Zaire and Sudan. But these quacks who are here, who have come from outside to try to destroy our country, we shall destroy them first. You may be hearing a lot of rumors. You may be hearing rumors that somebody is leading a guerrilla warfare in western Uganda or in Buganda. I have given you a clue that they will not succeed.

The leaders of CP, Conservative Party, cannot hope to win in a guerrilla warfare. Why? Because we know that the people of Uganda do not support them. The same is true with the Uganda Patriotic Movement. (?It is the) party whose candidates lost deposits everywhere. [words indistinct] because people of Uganda will like them? Then if that is the case, you know it. Because Ugandans have not supported them, therefore they must shoot the people of Uganda. Very well, they haven't got monopoly of shooting a gun. Some of them are not even Ugandan citizens.

What about DP? The leaders of DP, we keep on telling them, we keep on telling them to make up their minds. Do they believe in parliamentary democracy or they do not? Do they respect the will of the people or they don't? They haven't come out clearly. And you remember what they did in December. People were still voting on midday, 11 December, when the DP headquarters in Kampala issued a statement.

They said they wouldn't want an election. Is that a party that respects the will of the people? You were still lining up to go and vote. They assumed that they were God to know how you were going to vote and since that day they do not know what to do. They claimed to have won an election which they knew they were going to lose. They knew they were going to lose that election.

Here, in Soroti, Ssemogerere came. How many people did he address? Less than 100. He never went to Lira, he never went to Apac. He knew he was going to lose. And if you are going to lose, why issue a statement to deceive the world that you have won the election? And that nonsensical statement has confused a lot of people outside Uganda.

There are people outside Uganda, particularly in Western Europe, who assert themselves as being experts. When Amin staged his coup, those people came in the forefront on radio, in newspapers, to praise Amin. The called him (?gentle giant). Yet Amin was killing the people of Uganda. It took them years until he started to hit on the white man then they said: Oh no, this man is a killer. And all that time they were pretending to be friends of Uganda. Now, after liberation, again the same people set themselves as friends of Uganda. And they issued two definitions of democracy. One definition was that UPC must be kept out of everything to be done in Uganda, then Uganda will be democratic. The second was that Uganda must be a one-party state for the purposes of keeping UPC out and that woul be democracy.

Now, when the Military Commission issued a statement at the beginning of May last year to say that all political parties shall contest the election, what is it that these friends of Uganda from Western Europe said? They said, if all the parties are going to contest elections, including UPC, oh no, that will favor Obote and his party. But fellow citizens, what do you understand out of that? In 1959, UPC said we want a one-party state. They called us that we were dictatorial. This time we said okay, let everybody come forward. We are strong enough, we shall win the election. And we win it. They say, oh no, you have rigged the election.

Now do they really think we love the DP very much? You go to Kampala, there are all the plots there. We rig elections to give the whole of Kampala to DP? Are we so stupid to give the capital city of Uganda to the DP? Everybody knows that UPC has a lot of support in Busoga. Did we rig elections there in order to give the DP the majority of seats? I had ordered rigging? Did we rig elections to give the DP virtually all the seats in Buganda? There must be another definition of rigging if that is called rigging.

Let everybody know, whether they are DP, CP or UPM, whether they are friends or not friends of Uganda, let them know the UPC is a strong party. It is supported by the people of Uganda; it won the elections openly. It will exercise all the powers of an independent country. We shall serve our people. We know what to do. And those who are talking, they can continue talking. But those who are destroying life and destroying property, we shall face them.

The people of Teso, you have been very patient to listen to me. I thank you for your support. I thank you for coming to this rally and I thank you for everything you have been doing to keep peace and development in your area. I now bid you goodbye. Good night.

'BANDITS' WARNED AGAINST DISRUPTING PEACE

LD290906 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 27 Mar 81 EA

[Text] [Passage indistinct] In another incident, they went to the broadcasting transmitters at Bugoldbi, using an insider, and gained access into the building where they attempted to make a broadcast. We agree with the vice president that anyone who, for any reason whatsoever, attempts to interfere with the supply of power in this country is clearly an enemy of our society. We agree with him, that insofar as interference of this kind disabled all hospitals and doctors in their life-saving activities and thus caused death of innocent persons, such interference is tantamount to committing murder. We further condemn the killing of innocent Ugandans that is perpetrated by these bandits. Our people have every right to organize and defend themselves against the attacks of these murderous bandits. Government has the duty to use every available means to disable these murderers. The essence of Uganda's liberation from the regime of terror and murder is intended to ensure due respect and preservation of the lives of our people. The bandits who are shooting down our people at random are common murderers and criminals, who have clearly gone against these standards. No responsible politician attacks or murders people whom he is supposed to lead. We remind these bandits that such acts of desperation will not take them anywhere. They must know--that is if they don't know as yet--they must be told--if they have not yet been told--that the Uganda people made their election verdict and that they stand by it. They voted for peace and now people [words indistinct]. We stand by these decisions, and we will resist any attempt whatsoever to tamper with this verdict. So let whoever is involved in these acts of banditry know that the millions of hands that voted for peace will be raised to defend the peace. The consequences that follow their reaction will only be the responsibility of those who disrupt peace. The overwhelming peace forces will therefore defend (?peace) by any means necessary. This is our resolve. And for those who think otherwise, we warn them that if they want to (?battle) our resolve. So let it be.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

UNIVERSITY, SECONDARY SCHOOLS TO BE REOPENED

AB291029 Paris AFP in French 1438 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] Bangui, 28 Mar (AFP)--The University of Bangui and the secondary schools will be reopened on Tuesday, March 31, according to a decree signed by the Central African head of state, Mr David Dacko, on Saturday.

Following publication of this decree, the minister of educational reform, Mr Pierre Sammy Mockfoy, has appealed to students and teachers to resume classes in calm and dignity, it has been learned in Bangui. The minister asked the students in particular to respect the openness of the university and not to invite any foreigners there.

The reopening date for the university and secondary schools coincides with the beginning of Easter holidays in Central Africa. The University of Bangui was closed down by presidential decree on 21 March. The evening before the closure, students from the university demonstrated in town against the validity of the results of the presidential elections. The clashs between these students and peace officers left four dead and more than 100 wounded.

RWANDA

THREE MINISTERS REMOVED IN CABINET RESHUFFLE

AB301034 Paris AFP in English 0846 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] Kigali, 30 Mar (AFP)--President Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda has reshuffled his cabinet, and the new government is to be sworn in today.

Major-General Habyarimana retained the premiership and the Defense Ministry for himself, while removing three ministers from the cabinet. They are Denis Ntirugirimbabazi, from finance; Pierre Mutemberezi, education; and Venant Ntabomvura, social affairs and cooperatives.

In the reshuffle yesterday, the Education Ministry was divided into two: Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education and Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research.

Two posts that had been vacant were filled. They are Public Works and Equipment, and Civil Service and Employment.

The cabinet has 18 members, including Maj.-Gen. Habyarimana.

The new government list follows:

Premier and defense, president	Juvenal Habyarimana
Minister in the Presidency	Simeon Nteziryayo
Interior	Thomas Habanabakize
Foreign Affairs	Francois Ngarukiyintwali
Finance	Jean Damascene Hategekimana
Posts and telecommunications	Charles Nyandwi
Agriculture and livestock	Frederic Nzamurambaho
Civil service and employment	Edouard Karemera
Justice	Charles Nkurunziza
Public works and equipment	Joseph Nzirorera
Primary and secondary education	Colonel Aloys Nsekalije
Higher education and scientific research	Maurice Ntahobari
Natural resources	Daniel Iyamuremye
Youth and sports	Felicien Gatabazi
Planning	Ambroise Mulindangabo
Health	Dr. Ildefonse Musafili
Economics and commerce	Mathieu Ngirira
Social affairs and community development	Andre Ntagerura